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The History of Bohemia

Harleian MS., British Museum. The earliest story of the nation in English, written by an unknown author, presumably in the first quarter of the seventeenth century

BOHEMIAN (ČECH) BIBLIOGRAPHY

A finding list of writings in English relating to Bohemia and the Čechs

BY
THOMAS ČAPEK
AND
ANNA VOSTROVSKÝ ČAPEK

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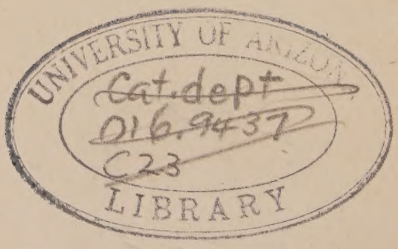

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NOTE ON BOHEMIAN PRONUNCIATION

A noted authority has said that "no other modern language can translate the ancient classics so readily, and yet so completely and forcibly as the Bohemian."

The Bohemian is the most developed of the Slavic tongues. Consistently a phonetic tongue, it is pronounced as it is written.

The vowels are pronounced as in Italian.

Invariably the accent falls on the first syllable, irrespective of the length of the word.

Before Hus's time Bohemian orthography resembled somewhat that of the present day Polish. By introducing the diacritic mark, the reformer did away with groups of consonants such as cs, cz.

The diacritic mark occurs on the following letters: á, é, č, ď, í, ň, ř, š, ť, ú, ů, ý, ž. Ď and ó are used least of all. The mark tends alike to soften and shade the sound of the letter.

á is pronounced long as in darling.
é as a in care.
ě as ye in yellow.
č as ch in cherry.
í and ý as ee in tree.
ň as ñ in cañon.
ř is thought to be unpronounceable by a non-Bohemian.

10 NOTE ON BOHEMIAN PRONUNCIATION

The Germans taunt the Bohemians with the ř. The rsh in Pershing approaches the sound though it does not quite express it.

š as sh in shall.

ú and ů long as in rule.

ž as in j in the French word jour.

ch as in the Scottish loch.

INTRODUCTORY

It sounds incredible, yet it is literally true, that every Slavic nation was, before the war, and probably still is, better known to the English speaking people than the Bohemians (Čechs). What is the reason? That the Bohemians, who are the most literate of all the Slavs, have remained undiscovered may be attributed to three main causes: They are not a free nation. They are a landlocked nation. They are rated a small nation.

The opportunities which a seacoast offers to a people, to mention the Dutch, Irish, Belgians, Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, all of whom are numerically smaller than the Bohemian-Slovaks are inestimable. In the forum of world's commerce and politics, the sea is their powerful sponsor. To a landlocked people this great boon is denied. Inland nations may reach the outside world through an intermediary only, and if that intermediary happens to be a powerful and ungenerous state, the policy of which is to keep its little neighbor in the background, the consequences are obvious.

That there live in Central Europe Teutons and none others but Teutons was being daily demonstrated to the Americans by a most convincing proof. Almost every

box of merchandise shipped here from that part of the world bore the tell-tale mark "Made in Germany." Rarely one saw at the terminals goods labelled "Made in Austria," and rarer still, "Made in Bohemia." And yet many an article of merchandise thus marked was really made in Bohemia, for parts of Bohemia teem with all kinds of wonderful industries.

Because of centuries of political and economic subjection, the very existence of the nation has been lost sight of by the Anglo-Saxons. In the interval between the catastrophal defeat of the Bohemians in 1620 and 1848, the year of revolutionary changes, nothing has occurred in Bohemia to attract the attention of the world to the Bohemian nation. The Seven Years' War, and later the Napoleonic Wars, were events that concerned not Bohemia as an independent state, but the whole of the Hapsburg Empire. The Russians acquired renown in the first quarter of the nineteenth century by their defeat of Napoleon. Later, during the Crimean War, Russia again came into prominence in the Anglo-American press. Kosciuszko and Pulaski were names to be conjured with by the Polish immigrant. The uprisings in 1830 and in 1863 made sufficiently known to the Americans the ideals and the miseries of Poland. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877 and the Berlin Congress following it made the English reader familiar with the geography and political ambitions of the Balkan Slavs. The Serbs, the Bulgars, the Montenegrines were successively introduced to the newspaper man and through him to the public at large.

Alone the Bohemians remained undiscovered, unknown.

Before the war the average reader did not know where Bohemia was located with respect to Austria-Hungary. That ethnically, there might be a difference between a Čech, Hungarian and an Austrian he suspected, yet it was not wholly clear to him wherein the dissimilarity lay. One could cite countless instances of astonishing naiveté concerning the history of the nations which inhabit central and southeastern Europe. Four years ago a journalist and a writer who served on the western front in the capacity of a war correspondent made the astounding discovery that "the ancient Czech (Bohemian) language still continues to be spoken in Prague." It would no doubt amuse a Dutchman to read that "Dutch is still spoken in Amsterdam"; yet transpose Dutch for Bohemian and Prague for Amsterdam and the analogy is precise. When one remembers with what fine scorn an American looked down upon that corner of Europe, which in his opinion exhibited altogether too many superfluous boundary dots, one begins to realize what thankless, almost futile task it was to talk to him of the trials, ambitions and triumphs of the Bohemian O'Connells, Emmets, Shelleys, Macauleys and Hallams. With the rest, the Bohemians had to pay the penalty of being thought a small nation.

Again there are the Bohemians and bohemians and how to differentiate between the two is still a puzzle to a considerable portion of the public. Are all the Bohe-

mians artists, who "secede from conventionality in life and art"? That even cultured—let us not hope educated—Americans and Englishmen entertain the weird notion that there exists some distant relationship between Bohemians, bohemians and gypsies, is, alas, too true. In the novel *Strathmore,* Louise de la Ramée (Ouida) for instance, asserts quite seriously that gypsies in Bohemia have Slavonic features, that their language is a dialect of the Bohemian and that the "lawless, vagrant, savage race" is a Slavic tribe domiciled in Bohemia.

Not a few are misled by the term Czech, thinking it probably signifies a people other than the Bohemians. A New York paper, in enumerating the disaffected races of Austria-Hungary, named the Bohemians *and* the Czechs. This is precisely like saying Yankees *and* Americans or Germans *and* Teutons, for, as informed readers are aware Bohemians and the Czechs are one and the same.[1]

Of the continental nations, Germany excepted, the French were the first to look inquiringly into the queer Austrian household. No doubt they were led to study Slavic Austria largely because of their alliance with Russia and because of their historical friendship for the Poles. Due to the labor of three pioneers, Saint-

[1] The race name of the Slavic inhabitants of Bohemia in the native language is *Čech* (singular), *Čechové* (plural). The country is called *Čechy*. *Čech* is pronounced nearly like Chech (the last ch as in the Scottish loch). The use of the form Czech should be discouraged, inasmuch as it wholly fails to bring out the proper sound. The *Cambridge Modern History,* a distinguished work, adheres consistently to the spelling Č-e-c-h.

Réné Taillandier (1817-1879), Louis Leger (1843-) and Ernest Denis (1849-) *La Nation Tchèque* is no longer unknown in France. Other and younger Frenchmen,—to name one, André Chéradame, the author of the widely quoted volume, *The Pangerman Plot Unmasked,*—continue the apostolary work in France; but Taillandier, Leger and Denis will always be honored as the pioneers of this propaganda. Of the trio, Ernest Denis, Professor of the Sorbonne, stands closest to the Bohemian heart. Denis' monumental researches, *Huss et la Guerre des Hussites, La Bohême depuis la Montagne Blanche,* and *Fin de l'indépendance Bohême,* when published, may be said to have caused a sensation. Unhampered by the censor, Denis was able to bring out facts of Bohemia's past which were a revelation to the Bohemians themselves.

The Anglo-Saxon who visited the Hapsburg dominions thirty or forty years ago was yet unable to see anything but Teuton Austria; that is to say, he looked at Bohemia and the other Austrian states wholly from the official viewpoint of Vienna.

As a sample of the notions of Bohemia and the Čechs professed in America and England a generation ago, suffice it to cite a passage or two from Bayard Taylor's *Views A-Foot,* or *Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff:* "The very name of Bohemia is associated with wild and wonderful legends, of the rude barbaric ages. The civilized race, the Saxon race, was left behind; I saw around me the features and heard the language of one of those rude Slavonian tribes

whose original home was on the vast steppes of Central Asia (!)" Again: "In passing the shrines by the wayside, the poor degraded peasants always uncovered or crossed themselves, but it appeared to be rather the effect of habit than any good impulse for the Bohemians are noted all over Germany for their dishonesty . . . . ."

Taylor's grossly distorted appraisal of Bohemia was not shared by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as appears from the following lines by the famous American poet:

> "Hold your tongues! both
> Swabian and Saxon,
> A bold Bohemian cries;
> If there's a heaven upon this earth,
> In Bohemia it lies."

Overnight the Great War has changed many a wrong notion. "Time changes all, and by time is truth to victory guided; what in their errors the years planned, in a day is o'erthrown," prophetically sings John Kollár, the great Slovak poet. Following the example of the French, several English and American writers, Henry Wickham Steed, R. W. Seton-Watson and Will S. Monroe among them, have in recent years paid visits to Bohemia, and the result is both surprising and gratifying. It is certain that, once aroused, Anglo-Saxon curiosity will not abate until it has learned all about Bohemia, even though the knowledge obtained may disagree with the Alice in Wonderland

tales that have been related in Vienna to the old time British and American travelers.

A new development in the study of Bohemia and her people by foreigners may be said to date from the time the dual system of government was introduced (1867). Until then the interest of scholars was confined wholly to historic and sectarian questions; from that time on, political and ethnological issues began to engage their serious attention.

The present bibliography lists, besides books and pamphlets, magazine articles only; it does not pretend to register items appearing in the weekly, much less in the daily press. To attempt the latter would be beyond the scope and purpose of the catalogue. Exceptions to the rule have been made in favor of articles bearing the signature of authors who are known to be especially qualified to discuss the subjects selected by them.

Scarcely a book has been written on Austria or the Slavs which does not, directly or indirectly, discuss Bohemia and the Čechs. The catalogue cannot take cognizance of such publications, although, in this respect also, the rule has been relaxed and books have been indexed, dealing broadly with Austria and the Slavs. Colquhoun's *The Whirlpool of Europe: Austria-Hungary and the Hapsburgs,* Steed's *The Hapsburg Monarchy* and Seton-Watson's *German, Slav, and Magyar* may be cited as typical examples of these publications.

Quite correctly the spelling of proper names, though

obsolescent, has been left undisturbed. The Bohemians spell Hus, not Huss; Žižka, not Zisca. Comenius is a Latinized form dating back to an age when it was the custom to Latinize one's surname; the real name is Komenský and Bohemian history knows the educator by this name only.

The authors have availed themselves of the skilled services of Leonard C. Wharton, who was asked to look into the rare Bohemica preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Wharton performed this part of the work with painstaking care.

Many of the seventeenth century items have been extracted from the *British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books. The Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts* in the British Museum has yielded *The Historie of Bohemia,* written presumably in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Items of minor value were obtained from the *State Papers of John Thurloe;* the *Harleian Miscellany, or a collection of scarce, curious and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts;* Robert Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature.* For numerous current items the authors are indebted to *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature* and the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.*

The reader will probably agree with the present authors that but for Bohemia's Protestant past, Anglo-American Bohemica would be practically non-existent. Strip the source book of Hus, of the events which followed the Reformation and the anti-Reformation, of

the United Brethren and their alleged offspring, the Moravians, of Komenský, and Bohemia would stand before the Anglo-American world like Cinderella from the fairy tale—unwritten about, still waiting to be discovered.

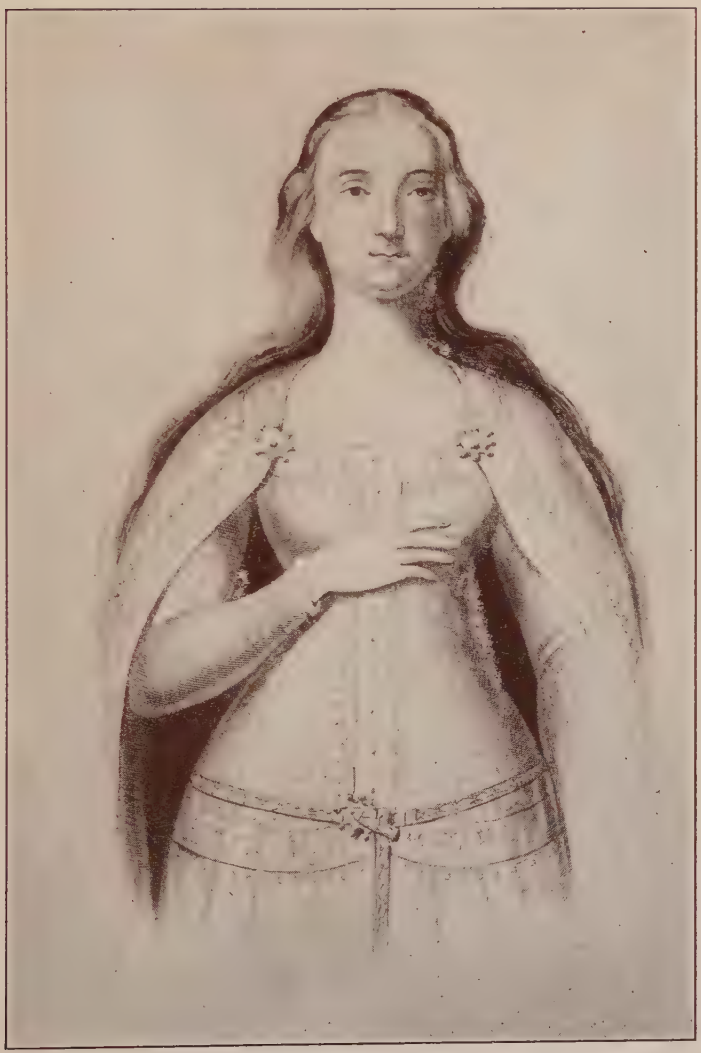
The bibliography proper is subdivided into twenty-two parts, a brief and relevant comment accompanying each part. The respective sub-titles are: Art, Bibliography, Biography, Bohemian Glass, Dictionaries, Drama, Fiction, Folk and Fairy Tales, Guides, History, John Hus, John Amos Komenský, Language and Literature, Miscellany, Music, Periodicals, Plans and Maps, Politics, Prague, Sociology and Economics, Sokols, Travel and Description. A separate chapter, entitled Bohemia in the British State Papers and Manuscripts, contains bibliographical extracts from the *Calendar of State Papers,* the *Reports of the British Historical Manuscripts Commission,* the *Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Papal Registers,* etc.

The especial acknowledgments of the authors are due to Prof. Will S. Monroe, author of *Bohemia and the Čechs*, and to Mr. Leonard C. Wharton of London. Prof. Monroe kindly read and compared with his own, the bibliography on Komenský. The material which Mr. Wharton has sent from England emphasizes anew the enthusiastic interest he takes in the language, history and literature of the Bohemian people.

Art. Reference is made in this biographical manual to the work of three artists. The first is Václav

Holar of Prácheň, or Wenceslaus Hollar, as his name was spelled in England. A Protestant exile, whom the edicts of anti-reformation had driven from his home, Hollar drifted to England, where he gained the reputation as the foremost etcher of his time. His plates, which number about 2,400 pieces, are highly prized by art collectors. "He drew plans, prospects and portraits; habits and dresses; churches, monuments and antiquaries, or etched designs by famous Italian, German, Dutch and English masters, some done from the collection of King Charles I. and especially from those belonging to Thomas Earl of Arundel, who brought Hollar to and supported him in England." (Vertue). Born in 1607 in Prague, he was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 28th of March, 1677. He showed the lasting attachment to his fatherland by signing many of his works "Wenceslaus Hollar Bohemus."

Václav Brožík (1851-1901) was a noted painter of historic subjects. His greatest picture is "Master John Hus condemned to death by the Council of Constance," now the property of the municipality of Prague. American art lovers will remember Brožík's "Defenestration, or thrown from the window at Prague," exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art owns a large canvas by him, "Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella." The Lenox Library (now the New York Public Library) has "Rudolph II. in the Laboratory of his Alchymist," and "The Grandmother's Namesday." "As a historical painter, Brožík equals the greatest by



Anne of Bohemia (1366-1394)

Daughter of Charles IV., wife of Richard II. of England

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his breadth of conception, fine composition, strength of work and dramatic effect." This is the estimate of the painter by Mr. Larroument, Secretary of the French *Académie des Beaux Arts*. For his art galleries in New York and Philadelphia, John Wanamaker purchased several of the artist's smaller themes, and from his executors the entire contents of his Paris studio, studies, sketches, antiques, draperies and hangings.

Alfons M. Mucha, born in 1860 in Moravia, earned his spurs in Paris as a poster artist. He is not unknown in the United States, having visited this country on two or three occasions, working here as portraitist, illustrator and interior decorator. For several years he has been engaged on a series of allegories intended to portray the historical development of the Slavs. When finished, the canvases are to be presented to the City of Prague as the gift of the well-known Slavophile, Charles R. Crane of Chicago and New York.

Bibliography. So far as the writers know, no one has before this concerned himself with a systematic compilation of a bibliography of this kind. The late Herman Rosenthal, Director of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library, is said to have been at work on a Slavic bibliography; but his literary executors have not yet published it. Dr. A. Sum, member of the English Club in Prague, has taken more than a passing interest in English Bohemica. The late Jeffrey D. Hrbek, an exceptionally gifted young man (see his biography published posthumously), pre-

pared for the *Osvěta Americká* (1908) what was then considered to be a fairly exhaustive bibliography. The list mentions ninety volumes, many of them containing but remote and irrelevant allusions to Bohemia. The bibliography appended to Miss Balch's *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens* is quite considerable; however, this work treats not of Bohemians alone, but of all the Slavs, and, when the process of elimination is applied, it will be seen that the purely Bohemian share of reference books is small. Then there is Leonard C. Wharton's list, printed in the *Guide to the Kingdom of Bohemia;* this takes notice of thirty-five items. As regards the Hus and the Moravian Church literatures, Wm. Gunn Malin's catalogue is, without doubt, the richest and the most valuable of all.

Biography. Biographical material in the several encyclopædias is meagre and perfunctory and what there is of it has been chiefly extracted from German lexicons. Count Lützow edited items on Bohemia for the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* J. J. Král has written for *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* short biographical sketches of several authors—Jungmann, Kollár, Němcová, Neruda and the Jirečeks among them. The *Biographical Dictionary of the Library of the World's Best Literature* contains the lives of some two dozen men of letters. Injudiciously the editor of the *Biographical Dictionary* has included among Bohemian (Čech) writers Charles Sealsfield (pseudonym of Karl Anton Postl, by some written Postel) and Fritz Mauthner. While it is true that the first named was

born in Moravia and the other in Bohemia, both Sealsfield and Mauthner were, as a matter of fact, Germans.

P. Selver in his *Anthology of Modern Bohemian Poetry* gives, besides specimens of their verse, an illuminating account of the lives of a number of poets. The biographies of the literary workers of old Bohemia are treated adequately in Lützow's *History of Bohemian Literature.*

No Čech has been more written about than Hus; and, incidentally, none has shed greater lustre on his native land than he. Every volume dealing with the causes and effects of the Reformation necessarily considers Hus's part therein. Associated with Hus usually appears the name of his fellow-martyr, Jerome of Prague.

Biographies of Komenský are not wanting, for which thanks are due principally to educators the world over, who regard Komenský's writings as milestones in the progress of education.

Music, speaking as it does a language which is universally understood, has granted a passport to Anton Dvořák and in a lesser degree to Bedřich Smetana and Zděnek Fibich.

The interested public will find many portraits and life sketches in Vicker's, Gregor's, Maurice's and Monroe's volumes. Some have been published in *The Bohemian Voice;* however, complete files of this magazine are now exceedingly rare.

Bohemian Glass is renowned everywhere for its excellence and beauty. The industry is an old one

and there are some two thousand shops and factories in the country engaged in the making of it. As an export article Bohemian glass constitutes a major item.

Dictionaries. Grammars. Interpreters. Adolf William Straka, (died in London in 1872), a political exile, who lived for years in England, becoming a British subject, was the first to write an *English Bohemian Grammar*. It was printed in Prague in 1862.

The first English Bohemian dictionary, by Charles Jonáš, was published in Racine, Wisconsin. Before emigrating to the United States in 1863, Jonáš spent some time in London. In the English metropolis he associated with Straka and the inference is that the author of the *English Bohemian Grammar* inspired a liking for lexicographical work in his younger fellow-exile.

Charles Jonáš, the "first Bohemian in America" was born in 1840 and died abroad in 1896 while serving the United States in the capacity of Consul. He was buried in Prague, "in the land he loved above all else." Although he was not a philologist by training, having studied in a technological institute, he plunged courageously into lexicography. His introductory work was the *Bohemian English Interpreter* (1865), followed by the *Dictionary of the English and Bohemian Languages* (1876). Like every initial effort, the dictionary was deficient in many respects. Each succeeding edition, however, was improved and amplified, so that now Jonáš' dictionaries compare favorably with like German publications. Other American Bohemians

have achieved political distinction in the United States (Jonáš was successively State Senator, Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin and U. S. Consul at Prague), yet Jonáš the journalist, Jonáš the author, Jonáš the politician had not, in the estimation of pioneer immigrants, an equal among his American co-nationals.

F. B. Zdrůbek's *Anglická mluvnice* (1870) is the earliest publication of its kind in America. Crude typographically and faulty textually, the volume is a compliment neither to the printer nor to the author. Jonáš and Zdrůbek, one will observe, worked along parallel lines. This is explained by the circumstance that the two men were attached to two rival newspaper and printing concerns—Jonáš to the weekly *Slavie* published in Racine, and Zdrůbek to the daily *Svornost* of Chicago.

F. B. Zdrůbek, for over thirty years editor of the Chicago *Svornost,* and one of the leaders of the Bohemian rationalists in the United States, was born in 1842 and died in Chicago in 1911. He took a course first in a Catholic, then in a Protestant theological seminary. Convinced that "as a minister of the gospel he could not make an honorable living unless he chose to make of his vocation a vulgar traffic and practiced from the pulpit pious extortion," as he wrote in his autobiography, he gave up the ministry and devoted himself to journalism. Most prolific of all the American Bohemian men of letters, Zdrůbek was in fact not a creative writer but a translator. As a journalist he was distinctly commonplace.

Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, teacher in a Chicago school, has given the public in his *Anglicky snadno ve třiceti úlohách,* one of the best hand-books for the learning of the English language thus far compiled. Zmrhal's method of pronunciation is clearly an improvement over all previous books; certainly it is superior to Zdrůbek's, who after all, possessed but a book knowledge of English.

Last, but not least, is a comprehensive *Učebnice* by F. Francl of New York. Altogether it may be stated that grammars and interpreters by American Bohemians who know alike the vocabulary and the spirit of the English tongue, are more serviceable, if not wholly superior to most of the "English Easy and Quick" hand-books which have been published in Prague.

The most versatile linguist in Bohemia was Francis Vymazal (1841-1917), who compiled a lengthy row of manuals of the "English at a glance" type. Vymazal's series includes the study of English, Bulgarian, Russian, French, Hebrew, Dutch, Latin, Magyar, German, Gypsy, Modern Greek, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Slovak, Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Old Greek, Spanish, Turkish and Italian. Owing to his manner of life and dress—he was not afraid to lead the life of a lowly proletarian—the people of Brno, in which city he lived and died, nicknamed him "Bohemian Diogenes."

Drama. That the Poles and the Bohemians, two submerged nations, have each given to the American stage a tragic actress—the Poles Helena Modjeska, the

Bohemians Frances Janauschek—may and may not be accidental. Many people have supposed Janauschek to be a German tragedienne, because in the early years of her career, before she mastered the English language, she played in German, on the German stage. But she was of pure Bohemian stock, born in Prague in 1830. By virtue of her long residence in America and her devotion to and life-long association with the American stage, she was really an American actress.

Fiction. Translations from fiction are disappointingly few. Of course, this is no evidence that Bohemia has no fiction writers; the truth is that she has not found Isabella Hapgoods and Jeremiah Curtins to translate what she has. With one notable exception, Božena Němcová's *Babička,* nothing worth note has been rendered into English from the prose. The story *Maria Felicia* by Karolina Světlá, which an American Bohemian woman has translated into English, is no more typical of Bohemia than it is of Finland, Spain or any other country. One should not only know how to translate, but, what is just as essential, what to translate. A. V. Šmilovský, whose story, *Nebesa,* the Moureks translated, is a meritorious writer, but by no means of the high type of Alois Jirásek or Julius Zeyer.

Several foreign writers of fiction have made use of a Bohemian theme more or less successfully, the earliest of them being George Sand. Unfortunately Sand's Bohemians in *Consuelo* and in its sequel *The Countess*

of Rudolstadt, are about as real as Robinson Crusoe's Man Friday.

Folk and Fairy Tales. Karel Jaromír Erben (1811-1870), whose folk tales Rev. Wratislaw translated into English, is recognized as an authority on folk lore. "If Erben had left nothing else but his *Nosegay of National Folk Tales,* his name would always rank among Bohemian writers of the first magnitude," says a critic. Most of the writers of folk tales here listed have borrowed from Erben.

The Guide to the Kingdom of Bohemia, published in Prague in 1906, is primarily intended to attract travelers to the ancient capital of the country; however, the information it contains is of interest alike to travelers and to non-travelers.

History. Probably the first instance in which the English and the Bohemians came into contact with each other, although as foes on the field of battle, occurred in 1346 at the battle of Crécy. Here fell, fighting on the side of the French, against the English, John of Luxemburg, the blind King of Bohemia. King John's crest was three ostrich feathers and his motto "I serve"; which the Prince of Wales and his successors adopted in memorial of this great victory of the English.

A more agreeable event in the relationship of England and Bohemia took place thirty-six years later (1382), when Richard II. engaged himself to Anne of Luxemburg, the granddaughter of the very ruler whom the English had fought at Crécy. The popular though

erroneous belief is that through Queen Anne the writings of Wicliffe were introduced into Bohemia. In her readable *Lives of the Queens of England,* Agnes Strickland devotes a few warmly written pages to "Anne of Bohemia, surnamed the Good, first Queen of Richard II."

The gallant knight, Sir Simon Burley, the English ambassador, was charged with bringing Richard's bride from Prague to London. "England was to Bohemia a sort of terra incognita; and as a general knowledge of geography and statistics was certainly not among the list of imperial accomplishments in the fourteenth century, the empress (Anne's mother) despatched duke Primislaus of Saxony on a voyage of discovery, to ascertain, for the satisfaction of herself and the princess what sort of country England might be." [1]

England may have seemed an out of the way land to the Bohemians of old, yet the English people were by no means unknown to them. The fondness of the Bohemians for travel in foreign countries was well known.[2] That entertaining compilation of wonder-

[1] Agnes Strickland: *Lives of the Queens of England,* v. I, p. 592.

[2] See in History: Wratislaw's *Adventures;* Šašek's *Diary of an Embassy.* The Embassy which Šašek describes was led by Leo z Rožmitálu (Leo von Rosmital,) a highly distinguished personage. The Embassy, or mission, consisted of forty persons with fifty-two horses and a Kamer-wagon and set out from Prague November 26, 1465. Šašek (Shassek) relates how, when the mission reached London (p. 430) "crowds assembled in the streets to stare at these Bohemian Samsons and Absolons." In London they remained for forty days, being feasted by the King and the nobility. At Dunkirk they (the Bohemians) caught

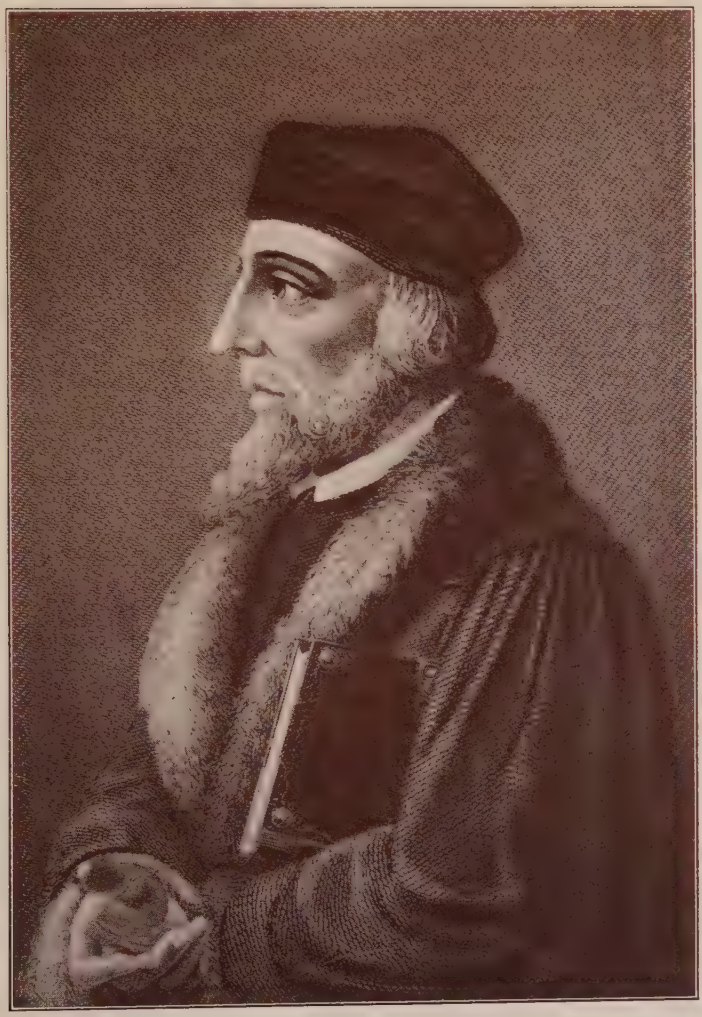
stories comprised in *Sir John Mandeville's Travels* was translated at an early date into the national language. Students from Bohemia were wont to go to the universities at Oxford and Paris in order to broaden their education. Jerome of Prague is known to have studied at Oxford. Like others of his countrymen he had been drawn thither by the fame of Wicliff's name.

Most readers will be surprised to learn that a Bohemian had been one of the torchbearers of Reformation in Scotland. The name of this minor reformer is Paul of Kravař or Crawar, as Scotch writers spell the name. According to Burton[1] "Crawar was a German, believed to have come from Bohemia to propose the doctrines that had been preached by John Hus and Jerome of Prague. All that we are told of him personally is that he professed to be a physician, and to be traveling and visiting in the practice of his calling." Kravař was burned at St. Andrews, July 23, 1433, as a heretic Hussite. "The churchman who records his burning," relates Burton, "takes occasion to enlarge on the characteristics of Taborites and other Bohemian heretics." Lang[2] states that "he was an envoy of the Hussite 'miscreants.' Lawrence of Lindores attacked him, but he found him well read in scriptures."

the first view of the sea—Shakespeare's description of Bohemia in the *Winter's Tale* as "desert country near the sea" to the contrary notwithstanding.

[1] John Hill Burton: *The History of Scotland,* v. 3, p. 114. The lords of Kravař were an ancient Bohemian family, who took a prominent part in the affairs of their nation already in the thirteenth century. Certain branches of the family were strong Hussite partisans.

[2] Andrew Lang: *History of Scotland, from the Roman Occupation,* v. 1, pp. 310-11.



John Hus

Portrait by Hans Holbein

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At no time before or after have the English taken a more genuine interest in Bohemia and her affairs than during the events which followed the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. Their concern over what was happening in Bohemia at that time was due, mainly, to two reasons. The first was that an Englishwoman, a daughter of the reigning family, had been elevated to the dignity of queen of that country. The second motive was a religious one. Bohemia lay in the direct zone of the conflict raging between Catholicism and Protestantism and Protestant England could not but be gravely concerned over the fate of Protestant Bohemia. Money was collected and troops were raised to sustain the cause of the Stuart Queen in Prague and incidentally of Protestantism and it has been said that if James had given his daughter the support which she and her husband expected from him, Bohemia's position might have been wholly different today. But "King James," a historian tells us, "never stood greatly affected, either to this war, or to the cause thereof and thereupon some regiments of inexperienced volunteers going over, instead of a well composed army, it was one reason, among many others, that not only Bohemia, but the Palatinate were also lost . . ."

Elizabeth graced the Bohemian throne only for a few months between 1619-1620, but she insisted upon bearing the title of Queen of Bohemia to the end of her days (1596-1662). Likewise her husband, Frederick, (1596-1632) "was resolved to foregoe not the

title of the King of Bohemia that he hath allreadie gotten."

All Britain rejoiced when Elizabeth the "Pearl of the Stuarts" was wedded to Frederick of the Palatinate. John Taylor, the Water-Poet, wrote a poem about the "beloved Marriage of the two peerelesse Paragons of Christendome." Historians have dutifully chronicled the event of "the most blessed and happie marriage betweene the High and Mightie Prince Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine of the Rhein, Duke of Bavier, etc. And the most Vertvous, Gracious and thrice excellent Princesse, Elizabeth, Sole Daughter to our dread Soueraigne, James by the grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, etc., celebrated at White-Hall the fourteenth of Februarie, 1612."

In 1619, the Bohemian Protestant Estates deposed their King and offered the crown to Frederick, in the hope that the "King of England would, out of his three kingdoms, send such a continued stock of men to the Palatinate, that the crown of Bohemia should be established on the head of the Elector Palatinate and that by no course sooner than by virtue of the English arms."

We read of the "Departure of the high and mightie Prince Frederick King Elect of Bohemia: With his royall and vertuous Ladie Elizabeth: And the thryse hopefull yong Prince Henrie, from Heydelberg towards Prague, to receive the Crowne of that Kingdome. Whereunto is annexed the Solempnitie or maner of the Coronation."

On another page the reader will find a quaint account of the coronation ceremonies in Prague written by an eyewitness, presumably John Harrison.

On the 8th day of November, 1620, near Prague, on the slopes of the White Hill (Bílá Hora), was fought a fateful battle between the Imperialists (Austrians) and the Bohemian Army.

Referring to this catastrophal battle, which cost Bohemia her independence, Sir Charles Montagu, English Ambassador stationed at Vienna wrote to his kinsman, Sir Edward Montagu: "To begin with the worst first, there is news come now of more certain truth than heretofore from Bohemya, which is that the King's army hath had a great overthrow, and Prage is lost, but the King and Queen are at a strong place called Presslaw in Selecya, and the King of Hungary and he have met and they both intend to raise a far greater force to set on them (the Imperialists) suddenly; God give them better success."

The King of Bohemia, as subsequent events proved, did not meet with better success. In a day or two after that fatal 8th day of November, when Bohemia was going to her destruction, he left Prague precipitately with his queen, never to return to that capital . . .

Bohemian historians speak in terms of warm praise of Elizabeth, the "Winter Queen," but their estimate of Frederick, "First Prince of the Imperiall bloud, sprung from glorious Charlemaigne," falls lamentably

short of the measure taken of him by the Bohemian Estates, as reprinted on another page.

Conceivably for the "Winter Queen's" enlightenment, John Harrison, who accompanied the royal pair to Prague in the capacity of court chaplain, sketched the "Historie of Bohemia, the first parte describing the Countrye, Scituation, Climate, Commodities, the Name and Nature of the People and compendiously continuing the Historie from the beginning of the Nation to the First Christian Prince, about the year of Christ 990."

Speaking "in the name of all our exiled nation" the Bohemian Church appealed for help "to the lord protector, his highness council, and the parliament.[1]

As in the case of the Waldenses, Protector Cromwell ordered a national subscription; and a handsome amount was collected during the spring of 1658 to relieve the distress of Bohemian Protestants. Komenský and his fellow exiles were invited to settle in Ireland, the Protector desiring to strengthen the Protestant element there. The "Act for the Satisfaction of Adventurers and Soldiers" authorized "all persons of what nation soever professing the Protestant religion to rent or purchase forfeited lands," but the Dutch, German and Bohemian emigrants whom this clause contemplated never came.[2] Believing in the fulfillment of Drabík's false prophecy, that the cause of Protes-

[1] John Thurloe: *Collection of State Papers*, v. 2, p. 441.
[2] Charles Harding Firth: *The Last Years of the Protectorate, 1656–1658.* Also Vaughn: *Protectorate of Cromwell*, v. 11, p. 447.

tantism in Bohemia would prevail in the end and that the exiles would yet return home in triumph, Komenský hesitated to accept England's proffer.

Protestant refugees, who had been driven from home by Ferdinand's edicts, wandered to England in pursuit of religious freedom and livelihood. Simon Partlicius (1593-1639), preacher and author and Samuel Martinius (1588-1640), writer and mathematician, both enjoyed England's hospitality for a time. So did Komenský who came in 1642 to London to visit friends and to further his literary projects. Wenceslaus Hollar established a permanent residence in England. Letters are extant written by Komenský's son-in-law, Peter Figulus, and dated at Oxford. At least two exiles, Wenceslaus Libanus and Paul Hartmann, both members of the Brethren's Unity, had been ordained as ministers of the Church of England.

That the Irish Franciscans had been invited to Bohemia during the Thirty Years' War to assist in the re-Catholisation of the country, is known. In Hybernská ulice, a famous thoroughfare in Prague, named after them, the Irish Friars founded a monastery in 1630. Later (1659) they built there the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. Although the monastery has long passed out of existence and even the church edifice has been forced to give way to business, the name, Hybernská ulice, still reminds the tourist of the presence of the Hibernians in Prague. An Irish name—that of Count Edward Francis Josef Taafe—has figured largely in Austrian and Bohemian

politics of yesterday. The Taafes secured an incholate in Moravia in the middle of the eighteenth century and have intermarried with the Šlik, Chotek and Pachta families.

No narrative of the Thirty Years' War is complete or understandable unless the student knows what part Bohemia took in the great struggle. A recognized authority on the subject is Anton Gindely, (1829-1892) Professor at the Prague University. Gindely's *Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges* has been translated by A. Ten Brook.

A quarter of a century ago one could not find on the shelves of an American library a comprehensive history of the Bohemian nation written in English. The task and the distinction of writing such a work fell to the lot of a Chicago lawyer of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Robert H. Vickers. Vicker's *History of Bohemia* was published in 1894 in Chicago, the munificence of the Bohemian National Committee making the publication possible. Stranger to the subtle modern forces of the nation's life, unfamiliar with its language, unduly in love with the rust of the past, Vickers produced a volume suffering obviously from bookiness. The Chicago Bohemians erected a monument in the National Cemetery to the memory of their Scotch-Irish friend.

A year later (1895), there appeared another history of the nation: Frances Gregor's *Story of Bohemia.*

In translating into idiomatic English the little classic, Němcová's *Babička*—the first story book by a Bohe-

mian author to be so honored—Frances Gregor rendered an actual service to literature. Many an American Bohemian youth has had his or her first glimpse of the charms of Bohemian country life from *Babička*, but her *Story of Bohemia* has since been supplanted by newer and abler historical studies. Frances Gregor's talents lay not in historical research but in light fiction writing and literary criticism. An incurable malady greatly interfered with intensive literary labor, making her life all but unendurable. She died in Colorado in 1901, aged fifty-one years.

Two additional histories were put on the market by publishers in 1896: *Bohemia: an Historical Sketch*, by Count Lützow; and Charles Edmund Maurice's *Bohemia: from the earliest times to the fall of national independence in 1620.*

It is no secret that English Bohemica cost Count Lützow (born 1849 in Hamburg, died 1916 in Switzerland) his diplomatic career, making him *persona non grata* at the Vienna court. Of the several volumes written by this high-minded, unselfish nobleman, the most erudite and mature is *The Hussite Wars.* Lützow is especially esteemed by English-speaking Bohemians, for they alone are able to appreciate the measure of his labors.

Will S. Monroe's *Bohemia and the Čechs* was published in 1910. It is profusely illustrated and contains an informative review of the literature, art, politics and the economic and social conditions of the people. Monroe knows his Bohemia from close personal asso-

ciation and not from books alone, and his *Bohemia and the Čechs* has achieved wider popularity than any of the accounts preceding it.

In the *Cambridge Modern History* the student will find abundant and reliable material on Bohemia, from such noted writers as Robert Nisbet Bain, A. W. Ward, Louis Eisenmann, and others.

JOHN HUS. JEROME OF PRAGUE. UNITY. MORAVIANS. The Hussite Reformation in the fifteenth century was a movement which concerned not Bohemia alone, but the entire Christian world. "Thus begun," remarks Bishop de Schweinitz, "one of the most remarkable and at the same time terrific wars the world has seen; for sixteen years Bohemia single handed defied papal Europe." Two Englishmen, John Wickliffe and Peter Payne, the first impersonally, through his writings, the other personally, played not an inconspicuous rôle in the great religious awakening which followed the burning of Hus at the stake in 1415.

The Hussite literature, as the reader will perceive, is quite bulky. Of the non-Bohemian Hus scholars, whose works have been written in English or translated into that tongue, these deserve to be mentioned: De Bonnechose, *Les Réformateurs avant la Réforme,* known as *Reformers before the Reformation;* Johann Loserth's *Hus und Wiclif;* De Schweinitz's *History of the Church known as the Unitas Fratrum, or the Unity of the Brethren;* Count Lützow's *The Hussite Wars;* David S. Schaff's *John Huss; His Life, Teachings and*

Death; W. N. Schwarze's *John Hus, the Martyr of Bohemia.* Knowing the Bohemian language and being in a position to make use of native sources, some of them still unpublished, Count Lützow has had an undoubted advantage over Hus commentators who were not so fitted. Rev. E. H. Gillett's *Life and Times of John Huss,* was, after it had been published, adversely commented upon, the author being openly charged with taking bodily sentences, paragraphs and pages from De Bonnechose, without giving the Frenchman due credit. (See *North American Review,* July, 1865.) Rev. A. H. Wratislaw's *John Huss, the commencement of resistance to papal authority,* has for its basis the trustworthy researches of the historians Palacký and Tomek.

The Moravian Church, claiming direct descent from the Unity of Bohemian Brethren, has produced noteworthy sectarian literature. In fact, the Moravians, to mention only one scholar, the late Bishop de Schweinitz, have done more than any other evangelical church in the way of interpreting to the English speaking people the most stirring chapters of Bohemian history.

There is this criticism to be made, however, in reference to the Hus literature, that while non-Bohemian writers regard Hus as a religious reformer only and treat the reformation inaugurated by him wholly in the light of a religious upheaval, the Bohemians insist on taking a broader view of Hus and of Hussites. To them Hus reveals himself not only as a religious reformer,

but likewise as a champion and purifier of the native tongue. In the Hussite Wars they recognize a political-spiritual revolution, having for its purpose the liberation of the Bohemian nation alike from papal trammels and from German domination.

The Bohemian Church, Unity, Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Bohemian Brethren, Brethren's Unity, are the names given to a church which originated in the second half of the fifteenth century. In the severely strict notions as to what is proper in the practice of religious duties, the Unity bore a striking resemblance to the Puritans.

Its doctrine and discipline are admirably set forth in the articles passed in 1616 at the Synod of Žeravice. These articles, provided with annotations by Komenský have been translated into English, under the title *Ratio disciplinae, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches.* Thus one is able to trace the influence of the Unity upon the Church of England. When the Bohemian Revolution broke out (1618) the nobility belonging to the Unity were powerful enough to influence the selection of a new King in the place of Ferdinand II., who was dethroned by the Estates. The choice, as we know, fell upon Frederick of the Palatinate. The Patent of Tolerance, (1781) allowing Protestant worship in Austria, purposely excluded the Unity. To the Government the church was objectionable, first because of its Bohemian national traditions, and secondly because of the leading part its members had taken in the revolution against Ferdinand.

Protest

Dated Sept. 2, 1415, by 100 Bohemian Lords against the burning of John Hus. Since 1657 property of the University of Edinburgh

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Some of the greatest writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were members of the Unity: John Augusta (1500-1572, Bishop and writer), John Blahoslav (1523-1571), collaborator on the *Kralice Bible*, author of *Grammatika Česká*, Charles, Lord of Žerotín (1564-1636), John Amos Komenský. The Unity reformed schools and promoted literature by setting up printing shops in Bohemia and Moravia. Toward the close of the fifteenth century a printing shop was opened in Mladá Boleslav; in the first part of the sixteenth century another was established at Bělá, near Bezděz, and still another at Litomyšl. The last named town was, up to 1547, looked upon as the chief seat of the administration of the church. Because of persecution, the Unity transferred its centre to Přerov in Moravia. Here too, it set up printing establishments, the one at Ivančice becoming in time far-famed. In 1578 the Ivančice concern was moved to Kralice (Moravia).

By common consent, the *Kralice Bible*, so called from Kralice, where it was printed, is regarded as the most enduring literary work of the Unity. For fourteen years eight eminent scholars worked on this Bible, rendering the translation into a language idiomatic, and pure beyond that of any other book. It was published between the years 1579-93, and Lord Žerotín bore the expense of it. The British Bible Society in publishing a Bohemian Bible followed exactly the edition of 1613.

The New York Lenox Library, which is now a part

of the New York Public Library, owns: 1. A complete set of the *Kralice Bible;* the sixth volume, however, is of a later edition. 2. Two copies of the *Prague Bible.* 3. One copy of the *Paul Severín of Kapí Hora Bible* of the edition of 1537. The *Kralice Bible* was bought by Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library, from the collection of the Duke of Sussex.[1]

John Amos Komensky. John Amos Komenský (or Comenius, which is the Latinized form of the name), one of the great figures in Bohemian history, was born in 1592 in Moravia, (hence the suffix "Moravus" seen on some of his works) and died as an exile in 1670 in Holland.

Though he was a churchman of prominence, being the last Bishop of the Unity, his reputation is founded not on his ecclesiastical and philosophical writings, but on his pedagogical studies. As a school reformer he was the first to carry out the principle, long since recognized as sound by all teachers, of appealing to the senses; so he called the artist to his aid. The result was the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* or the *Visible World.* "The circumstances of his life were as unfavorable as possible to his career as a writer," remarks Lützow. "Traveling from Moravia to Bohemia, thence to Poland, Germany, England, Sweden, Hungary, Holland, ever unable to obtain tranquillity, often in financial difficulties, twice deprived of his library by fire, forced to write school-books, when he was planning meta-

[1] See article *Moravští Bratři v Americe* by Thomas Čapek, *Osvěta,* Prague. 19:565-72. 1889.

physical works that he believed to be of the greatest value, he always undauntedly continued his vast literary undertakings."

From Cotton Mather[1] we learn (a fact which is confirmed by other sources) that Governor Winthrop offered to Komenský the Presidency of Harvard College. "That brave old man Johannes Amos Comenius, the fame of whose worth hath been Trumpetted as far as more than Three Languages (Whereof everyone is endebted unto his Janua) could carry it, was agreed withal by our Mr. Winthrop, in his travels through the Low Countries, to come over into New England and Illuminate this Colledge and Country in the Quality of President: But the Solicitations of the Swedish ambassador, diverting him another way, that Incomparable Moravian became not an American."

Biographers are not agreed as to the number of Komenský's works. F. J. Zoubek has enumerated 137 of them; Keatinge lists 127. Some were written in Latin, others in Bohemian, though Komenský, having received his theological training in Germany, was conversant with the language of that country also.

As a master of Bohemian diction he had few, if any, peers. To the revivalists Komenský's writings were a safe and never-failing storehouse of philologic material and even today, despite the circumstance that Bohemian syntax and orthography like the English, have undergone an essential change, his style is a source of delight to literary purists.

[1] *Magnalia Christi Americana;* or, *The Ecclesiastical History of New England.* Book IX., p. 128.

His chief writings that have been translated into English, and the main facts of their publication, are as follows:

The Gate of Tongues Unlocked first appeared in Latin in Leszno (Lissa), Poland, in 1631; the same year in German. The Bohemian edition is dated 1633, the English 1633.

The School of Infancy. This manual was written primarily for the use of Bohemian schools, but when the author realized that he could not return to his fatherland, being a Protestant, the work was translated into German. The English edition is dated 1641. The Bohemian manuscript was discovered only in 1856 and put into print two years later.

A Reformation of Schooles was printed for Michael Sparke, London, 1642.

The History of the Bohemian Persecution, which is one of the author's church works, was completed in Bohemian in 1632, but was not published in that tongue until 1655. The date of the Latin version is 1647; of the English, 1650.

Jeremy Collier's rendering into English of the *Pansophiae,* or, as the translator entitled it, *Patterne of Universall Knowledge,* is dated, London, 1651. Published in 1643, in Danzig, it was printed two years later in Amsterdam. The Bohemian translation is quite recent, dating from 1879. "No one can impartially claim for Komenský a high rank as a philosopher," comments Count Lützow, "and it is certainly a mistake to speak of Komenský's system of philosophy.

There is no philosophical system of Komenský in the sense that there exists a philosophical system of Spinoza."

The Physicae or *Naturall Philosophie Reformed by Divine Light* was printed in Leipsic in 1633, in Amsterdam 1643, 1645, 1663, etc. The Bohemian translation is recent. The English edition, in this catalogue, is of 1651.

The True and Readie Way to Learne the Latine Tongue appeared in Leszno, 1633. It was translated later into Dutch, English (our catalogue's London edition is of 1654), Magyar, Swedish and Polish. The Latin-Bohemian-German edition is dated Trenčín, Hungary, 1649.

Komenský's most popular book, the *Orbis Sensualium Pictus,* was printed originally in Nuremberg, in 1658. The English translation by Charles Hoole followed one year later. The Latin-German-Magyar-Bohemian edition was issued in 1685; the first American edition, a reprint from Hoole's twelfth London edition, in New York, in 1810.

That the English translation of *The Great Didactic,* which Komenský wrote between 1627-1632 in the Bohemian language and in 1640 in Latin (published in Amsterdam, 1657), was not undertaken until our time (1896) is a matter of great surprise. The same comment is pertinent to Komenský's most readable little volume, *The Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart,* which strikingly reminds one of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.* It was only in 1905 that it

found an able translator in the person of Count Lützow. *The Praxis Pietatis,* an oft-quoted book which passed through several editions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has not been translated for the very good reason that it, in itself, was an adaptation, from the *Practice of Piety,* a volume by an English divine.

The Exhortation of the Churches of Bohemia to the Church of England, Englished by Joshua Tymarchus and printed for Thomas Parkhurst, in Cheapside, 1661, was used eighty-seven years later as an argument and a plea by a distinguished English American, Gen. Oglethorpe.

Addressing the English Parliament (1748) in favor of the passage of a bill to relieve the United Brethren, or Moravians, from military duty and oaths, General Oglethorpe explained that the "Brethren were received in England under King Edward the Sixth, and countenanced under his successors. . . . And to speak a few words of their further intercourse with the Church of England. Their Bishop, Comenius, presented the history of his church to King Charles the Second, in the year 1660, with a moving account of their sufferings, addressed to the Church of England. . . In the year 1683, a most pathetic account of these Brethren was published by order of Archbishop Sancroft and Bishop Compton. They also addressed the Church of England, in the year 1715, being reduced to a very low ebb in Poland; and his late Majesty, George I., by the recommendation of the late Archbishop Wake, gave

orders in Council for the relief of these reformed episcopal churches, and Letters Patent for their support were issued soon after."

The prognostications made in *Revelation Revealed by two Apocalyptical Treatises,* is a book which relates to prophecies and alleged visions by Christopher Kotter, Christina Poniatovia and an unscrupulous impostor, Nichols Drabík by name. Genuinely believing in the truth of the prophecies of this trio, Komenský was ridiculed and criticized by contemporaries, especially by the Frenchman, Pierre Bayle (1647-1706) in his *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique.* Hallam's belittling appraisal of the author of *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* ("this author, a man of much industry, some ingenuity, and a little judgment, made himself a temporary reputation by his *Orbis Sensualium Pictus,* etc.") is no doubt traceable to Bayle's unfavorable estimate. Bayle's writings, be it remarked, were held in high regard by men of letters of his time.

In 1892 educators the world over observed the three hundredth anniversary of Komenský's birth. The March (1892) number of the *Educational Review* was wholly devoted to him; it contained articles by the editor, Nicholas Murray Butler (now President of Columbia University) S. S. Laurie, C. W. Bardeen, Paul H. Hanus. The American Bohemians in several cities, Chicago, New York, Omaha, Milwaukee and Cleveland, by appropriate ceremonies also celebrated the anniversary of the birth of their distinguished fellow-countryman.

Language and Literature. *The Cheskian Anthology* (1832) compiled by Sir John Bowring (1792-1872) is the earliest known effort to acquaint the English reading public with Bohemian literature which was just then beginning to revive from the débâcle of the Thirty Years' War. Before this, Bowring had written a sympathetic review for the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (1828) of Joseph Jungmann's *Historie literatury české.* For the *Westminster Review* (1830) he wrote a resumé of the *Manuscript of the Queen's Court* (Rukopis Kralodvorský) since pronounced by philologists, like Macpherson's Songs of Ossian, spurious.

Another Englishman who formed a deep attachment for the youthful Bohemian republic of letters was the Rev. Albert Henry Wratislaw (1821-1889). By his several translations and original studies Wratislaw rendered valuable service in England to the nation from which his ancestors had sprung. Wratislaw claimed descent from the ancient and honorable family of the Wratislaws of Mitrovic. Conceivably the relationship with the Wratislaws of Bohemia prompted him to translate into English *The Adventures of Baron Wenceslas Wratislaw of Mitrowitz.* Wratislaw's *Bohemian Poems, Ancient and Modern,* from the original Slavonic (Bohemian) is a skillful piece of work.

Writing under the pen name Talvj, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Robinson, has devoted a chapter in her *Historical View of the Languages and Literatures of the Slavonic Nations* to the *History of the Czekhish or Bohemian Languages and Literature.* Mrs. Robin-

son's views on Bohemian literature are by no means her own. Palacký and Šafařík have pointed out that the chapter is nothing but an extract from Paul J. Šafařík's *Geschichte der slavischen Sprache und Literatur nach allen Mundarten.* The pseudonym Talvj, by the way, she conceived by putting together the initial letters of her maiden name, T. A. L. v. J., that is, Theresa Albertina Louisa von Jacobi.

Flora P. Kopta's *Bohemian Legends and Other Poems* is not a satisfying work. Far more felicitous than her poetry is her prose volume, *The Forestman of Vimpek.*

The credit for worthily introducing Bohemian poetry belongs to an Englishman, P. Selver. *The Anthology of Modern Bohemian Poetry* is an admirable achievement. Not only is Selver's interpretation faithful, but the selection of authors is representative.

Leo Wiener, a well-known Slavic scholar connected with Harvard University, has presented to the public a fine rendition of J. S. Machar's *Magdalen.*

Richard William Morfill (1835-1909), late Slavic Professor at Oxford, has written voluminously on Slavic history and philology. Among his philological studies are: a simplified grammar of the Polish language, a grammar of the Russian language, a grammar of the Bulgarian language, *A Grammar of the Bohemian or Čech language.* The last named is the only work of its kind in English, Charles Jonáš' *Bohemian Made Easy* being really an interpreter and not a scientific grammar. The Bohemian Literary Society of Chi-

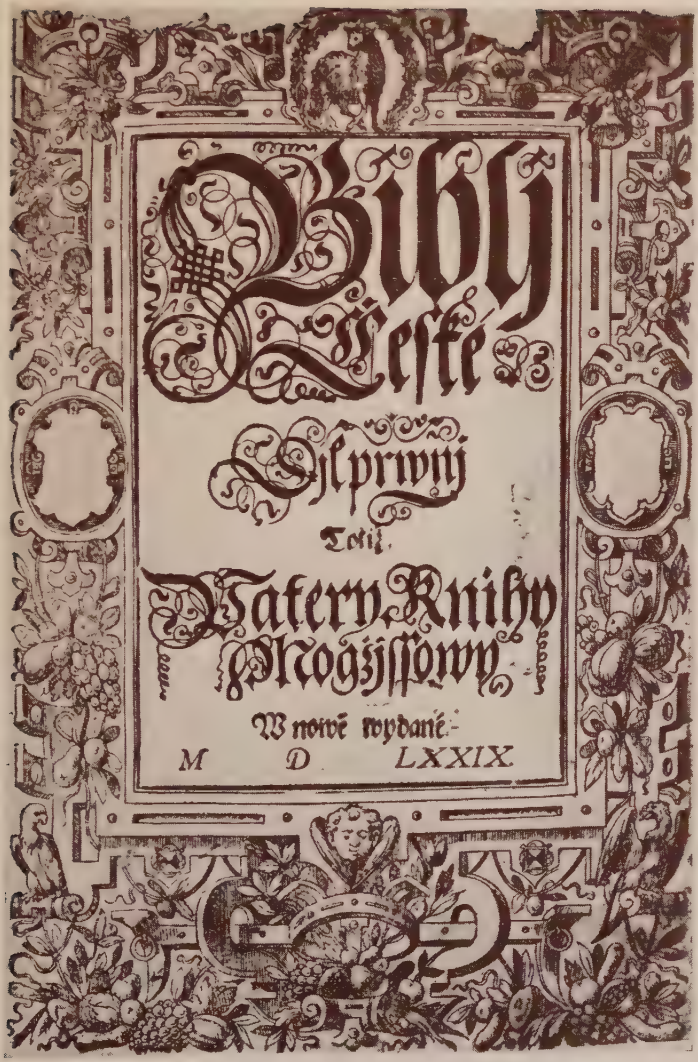
cago, it is reported, has in preparation a new English grammar for the study of the Čech language.

In Count Lützow's *History of Bohemian Literature,* the student will find an excellent manual. With his usual painstaking care, the author recounts in a lucid manner the story of Bohemian literature, its glory and its vicissitudes.

Miscellany. Attention is called to a meritorious volume under this subtitle, by de Moleville, *The Costumes of the Hereditary (!) States of the House of Austria.* Fifteen plates portray old Bohemian, Slovak and Moravian costumes.

Music. Critics rate Bedřich Smetana (1824-1884) as the greatest Bohemian composer, yet it is Dr. Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904) who is the most widely known outside of his native country. The reason for this is that Dvořák visited England and spent a number of years in New York as director of a conservatory of music. "The forcefulness and freshness of Dvořák's music," writes H. E. Krehbiel, the noted New York musical critic, "come primarily from his use of dialects and idioms derived from the folk-music of the Chekhs. . . . Dvořák is not a nationalist in the Lisztian sense; he borrows not melodies but the characteristic elements from the folk-songs of his people."

Smetana's renown was won on precisely the same ground which made Dvořák famous, the only difference being that Smetana applied the principle of the folk-song before Dvořák. Previous to Smetana's time one could speak of music in Bohemia, but not of Bohe-



The Kralice Bible

Though not the oldest in point of date, the Kralice Bible (1st ed. 1579-93, 6 vs.) is the most renowned of all the Bohemian Bibles. Formerly in the Lenox collection, it is now the property, with other rare Bohemian Bibles, of the New York City Public Library

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mian music. George Benda (1721-1795), Joseph Mysliveček (1737-1781), John Ladislav Dusík (1761-1812—the name of this "neglected composer" is also spelled Dussek), Václav John Tomášek or Tomaschek (1774-1850), author of the usual method of fingering double scales, were writers of music who belonged to the period when there was music in Bohemia, when composers were content to imitate Beethoven, Bach, Mozart and Wagner; when they strove to out-German the Germans in music. Smetana was the first to strike the true chord of inspiration—the chord touching the nation's soul—the folk-song. It was the influence of the folk-song which lent to his masterpiece, the *Bartered Bride* (Prodaná Nevěsta) its exquisite charm and enduring freshness. Apropos, the Bartered Bride was introduced to the American public at the New York Metropolitan Opera House on April 29, 1909, and the baton on this unforgettable occasion was wielded by Gustav Mahler, also a native of Bohemia, though not a Čech.

Of the several musical artists who have visited the United States, none have won larger recognition from the critics and the public than Jan Kubelík (born 1880), violinist, Emmy Destinn (born 1878), soprano.

Periodicals. The long cherished wish that there might be an English language newspaper which should interpret to the Americans the ideals of the Bohemian race was realized in September, 1892, when *The Bohemian Voice,* a monthly printed in Omaha and published by the National Committee, was issued. Through

lack of funds *The Bohemian Voice* was forced to suspend publication in November, 1894. The first editor of this "organ of the Bohemian-Americans in the United States" was Thomas Čapek; upon his resignation, in April, 1894, J. J. Král took charge as editor.

The speculative *American Bi-Monthly*, launched in Chicago in 1914, failed after publishing two numbers.

In February, 1917, the Bohemian National Alliance in America started a monthly in Chicago, *The Bohemian Review*. In the initial number the editor, Dr. J. F. Smetanka, argues as follows: "If some two hundred thousand people[1] can support more than eighty publications in the Bohemian language, why should not three hundred thousand of their children, more used to the English language, establish and support just one organ devoted to their interests as Americans of Czech descent?"

In conclusion it may be added, that *The New Europe*, of London, though by no means a Bohemian or a Slavic magazine, has paid generous attention to Bohemian questions as affected by the war. Among the collaborators of *The New Europe* are such able students of Austrian politics as Thomas G. Masaryk, late Professor at the Bohemian University of Prague, Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson of King's College and H. Wickham Steed of the London *Times*.

PLANS, MAPS. ETC. Of especial interest to the students of American Colonial history is the *Map of*

[1] The 1910 U. S. census has found in the country 539,392 people of Bohemian stock, of whom 228,738 were foreign born, 310,654 native born.

Virginia and Maryland this present Year 1670 *Surveyed and Exactly Drawne by the Only Labour and Endeavour of Augustin Herrman, Bohemiensis.*" A copy of this rare map is on file in the Library of Congress in Washington.[1] In addition to the Map of Maryland, Herrman made a sketch of New Amsterdam (New York) as that city looked in 1650. Herrman is reputed to be the first Bohemian immigrant to America, coming here in 1633. On the site of the former Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland, there is still preserved a tombstone bearing this inscription: "Avgvstine Herrmen Bohemian The First Fovnder Seater of Bohemea Manner Anno 1661." Like Wenceslaus Hollar, John Amos Komenský, Paul Skála ze Zhoře, (the historian) and thousands of other Protestants, Herrman, the son of a minister of the gospel, was forced to flee from Bohemia after the overthrow of the Protestants there.

Politics and War Publications. Publication has received an unwonted impetus from the war. Never since the Thirty Years' War have the grievances and political aspirations of the Bohemians been given more widespread publicity. Woodrow Wilson stated the situation precisely in one of his books when he declared that "no lapse of time, no defeat of hopes, seems sufficient to reconcile the Czechs of Bohemia to incorporation with Austria." Since 1848, the year which saw

[1] For Augustine Herrman's life see *Památky Českých Emigrantů v Americe* (Data on Bohemian Immigration to America), by Thomas Čapek, Omaha, 1907. J. V. Nigrin described Herrman's map in the Chicago *Svornost*, August 2-9, 1914.

the dawn of constitutionalism in the Hapsburg monarchy, the Bohemians have been asking for home rule; the lessons of war at once suggested a bolder program, a new orientation. Presently their leaders demand a separation from Austria and the inclusion in an independent Bohemian State of the Slovaks of Hungary. Under this subtitle the reader will find indexed articles by opponents (Heilprin) as well as by well-wishers. Of the new orientation, that is, of a Bohemian-Slovak State, free and independent, the leading intellect outside of Bohemia is Professor Masaryk, temporarily an exile in England.

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk (the middle name is assumed from that of his American wife, Miss Charlotte Garrigue of New York) is writing his name large in what posterity will joyfully call Bohemian Emancipation. Masaryk was born of humble Moravian-Slovak parentage in 1850. From the time he entered public life, he was always a rebel, though in the finest sense of the term; rebel in politics, rebel in literature, rebel in the manner he interpreted Bohemian nationalism. That he was not summarily removed from the chair he occupied in the Prague University was due to fear of the man, to fear of his large following, and not to the want of powerful accusers or because of scruples on the part of the government. In native literature and politics alike, Masaryk's activities are bound to leave a deep mark. Fortunately for the cause, he was able to effect his escape from Austria in the early stages of the war.

An able writer and a forceful advocate of Bohemia's cause in the United States is Charles Pergler, vice-president of the Bohemian National Alliance in America.

PRAGUE. Von Humboldt was not the only traveler who thought that the capital of the Bohemian Kingdom was the most beautiful inland town of all Europe. American and English tourists who have visited the city all concur in the opinion of von Humboldt. "Prague to a Bohemian," to quote Arthur Symons (*Harper's Magazine,* Sept., 1901), "is the epitome of the history of his country; he sees it as the man sees the woman he loves, with her first beauty." Lützow's *Story of Prague* will fully repay the reader who would like to know more of this beautiful mediæval city.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS. The theme of Slavic immigration to America within the last twenty-five years has been considered by politicians, settlement workers, immigration "specialists," professional labor agitators and others. The caption of Alois B. Koukol's article in *The Charities and Commons, A Slav's a Man for A' That,* sums up the situation precisely. Yes, the American Slav is a man, for all that has been said about him—chiefly against him—by professional labor agitators; but it took the Great War to demonstrate his utility to America. No economist has written of him with greater sympathy, understanding and tact than Emily Greene Balch, teacher at Wellesley College. To get a more accurate perspective on the

subject, Miss Balch went to the source, to their homelands to observe *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens.*

Sokols. The "Sokol Union" (Sokol in Bohemian means falcon, a bird typical of strength and fearlessness) is, or rather was, until the Great War, the most powerful non-political organization in Bohemia. Suspecting its members of disloyalty, the authorities in the first stages of the war, dissolved it. Miroslav Tyrš and Henry Fügner founded the "Sokol Union" in 1862. Body culture is the primary though not the sole aim of the society; considered from its ethical aspect the "Sokol Union" contemplates nothing less than the moral and physical regeneration of the Bohemian race. From Bohemia the Sokol idea has gradually found its way into other Slav countries, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria and there are Sokols, men and women, even in America.

Travel and Description. The old time travelers like Christian Frederick Damberger, Georg Robert Gleig, Johann Georg Keysler, Johann Georg Kohl, described not the kingdom of the Čechs, but Bohemia, the Province of Austria. After 1621 Bohemia ceased to exist as an independent state and the veneer of Teutonism thickened from year to year. So complete seemed the denationalization of Bohemia in the eighteenth century and even in the first part of the nineteenth, that foreigners visiting the baths at Carlsbad and Marienbad were surprised to hear peasants talk in an unknown tongue. As for the real Bohemia, after she had again found herself, no English or Amer-

ican traveler has more trenchantly described her castles, her mediæval churches, her splendid ruins, her roads, her industries, her schools, than James Baker.

Two books by travelers of Bohemian nationality might be mentioned, though, strictly speaking, they have no place in our Bohemica. They are Dr. Emil Holub's *Seven Years in South Africa; travels, researches, and hunting adventures between the diamond fields and the Zambesi*, 1872-79, translated by Ellen Frewer and published in London by Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington in 1881. The other is B. Kroupa's *An Artist's Tour; gleanings and impressions of travels in North and Central America and the Sandwich Islands*. With illustrations by the author. Published by Ward & Downey, London, in 1890.

The opinion has been expressed that John Lederer, the Virginia traveler, was not an Austrian, as some surmise, but a Bohemian.[1] Lederer is by no means an uncommon surname among Bohemians; moreover, there is evidence that Bohemian exiles began settling in Virginia during the Thirty Years' War.

[1] *The Discoveries of John Lederer, in three several marches from Virginia to the west of Carolina, and other parts of the Continent:* Begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1670. Together with a General Map of the whole territory which he traversed. Collected and translated out of Latine from his Discourse and Writings by Sir William Talbot, Baronet. London. Printed by J. C. for Samuel Heyrick, at Grays Inne-Gate in Holborn. 1672.

II

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Prague, Another small view of Prague from St. Lorentzberg to Schloss, Two Coins in Honour of the Garter, upon the Investiture of Frederick, King of Bohemia, View of Prague, Another View of Prague by the River Molda, A large Prospect of Prague, in three plates, drawn in 1636 and done at Antwerp. With F. Place, Hollar drew among others: An exact Map of America, A Map of Hungary, A Map of Africa, A Map of England. Under Various Habits of Nations is found, Mulier Pragensis, Civis Pragensis Filia, Mercatoris Pragensis Uxor, Mulier Bohemica bonæ qualitatis, Nobilis Mulier Bohemica, Rustica Bohemica, Two different heads of Hollar's wife. The Guide to the Drawings and Prints exhibited to the Public in King's Library, British Museum, enumerates nearly two hundred portraits of eminent personages of the time, views, etc. A valuable reference is: A catalogue of a collection of Prints, the work of ———, the property of a distinguished collecter. Added, a small collection of portraits of distinguished artists; also some choicer productions of Morglen, Hogarth, Wille, etc. Sold by auction, by Mr. Sotheby, 16th July, 1827. 8°. 28 pp. Davy. London. 1827. Of the more noted subjects mention is made of: Solemn League and Covenant, for reformation and defence of religion, the honour and happinesse of the King and the peace and safety of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. 1643. The Holy Bible, etc. With large engravings chiefly by ———, 1659. fo. The Fables of Æsop para-

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NEVVES From Bohemia.

An Apologie

Made by the States of the Kingdome of Bohemia, ſhewing the Reaſons why thoſe of the Reformed Religion were moued to take Armes, for the defence of the King and themſelues, *eſpecially againſt the dangerous Sect of Ieſuites.*

WITH

A plaine Declaration, that thoſe who belong vnto the Monaſteries and Eccleſiaſticall Iuriſdiction (according vnto his Maieſties Letters, and Agreements made betweene the States of the Reformed Religion and the Papiſts) haue good right, as being Subiects of the Imperiall Maieſtie, to *the peaceable exerciſe of their Diuine Seruice, and building of Churches.*

Tranſlated out of Dutch into Latine, and *thence into Engliſh, by* Will. Philip.

LONDON,
Printed by *George Purſlow* for *Ralph Rounthwaite*, and are to bee ſold at his Shop, at the Signe of the Flower de luce and Crowne, in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1619.

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Recital of reasons why the Protestants resorted to arms to protect themselves

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THE REASONS

which

compelled the States of *Bohemia* to reiect the Archiduke Ferdinand &c. & inforced them to elect a new King.

Togeather.

VVITH THE PROPOSITION

which was made vppon the first motion of the chocie of th' *Elector Palatine* to be King of *Bohemia*, by the States of that Kingdome in their publique assembly on the 16.th of August, being the birth day of the same *Elector Palatine*.

Translated out of the french copies.

at Dort.
Printet by
George Waters.

The Reasons

Which compelled the Bohemian Estates to reject Ferdinand of Austria and choose Frederick of the Palatinate as their King

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
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V

BOHEMIAN GLASS

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VI

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Morfill, R. W. A Grammar of the Bohemian or Čech Language. 8°. 170 pp. Clarendon Press. Oxford. 1899.

Mourek, V. E. (Slovník jazyka anglického i českého.) A Dictionary of the English and Bohemian Languages. Two parts: English-Bohemian and Bohemian-English. I. L. Kober. Prague. 1879. Second edition, Otto Holtze's Nachfolger. Leipsic. 1912.

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VIII

FICTION

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Crawford, F. Marion. The Witch of Prague. A Fantastic Tale. Illustrated. 8°. 435 pp. The Macmillan Company. London. 1891.

Hay, Marie. The Winter Queen. Being the unhappy history of Elizabeth Stuart, Electress Palatine, Queen of Bohemia. A Romance. 8°. 432 pp. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York and Boston. 1910.

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Lucas, Annie. Wenzel's Inheritance; or, Faithful unto Death. A Story of the Hussites. T. Nelson & Sons. London. 1880.

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Mylechreest, Winifred B. The Fairest of the Stuarts (Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia). 8°. S. Low, Marston & Co. London. 1912.

Němcová, Božena. The Grandmother (Babička). A Story of Country Life in Bohemia. Translated with a biographical sketch of the authoress, by Frances Gregor. 8°. 352 pp. A. C. McClurg and Co. Chicago. 1892.

Paalzow, Henriette von. Thomas Thyrnau: The Citizen of Prague. Translated from the German by Mary Howitt. 12°. 3vs. London. 1846.

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Winlow, Clara Vostrovský. Barbora: Our Little Bohemian Cousin. Illustrated. 12°. 99 pp. L. C. Page & Company. Boston. 1911.

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15

A DECLARATION OF THE CAVSES, FOR THE WHICH, WEE FREDERICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF BOHEMIA, COVNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, ELECTOR OF THE SACRED EMPIRE, &c.

haue

ACCEPTED OF THE CROWNE OF BOHEMIA, AND OF THE COVNTRYES THEREVNTO annexed.

MIDDLEBVRG.
Printed by *Abraham Schilders.*
M. D. C. XX.

The Declaration
Why Frederick of the Palatinate accepted the Bohemian Crown

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——The Tailor and the Sparrow. Translated by J. J. Král. The Bohemian Voice. Omaha. Apr., 1894.

——A Pawned Character (Zastavená povaha). Englished by Rose M. Humpal. The International Magazine. Chicago. 1:267-70. Oct., 1896.

——Same, translated by J. J. Král, under title, Character in Pawn. Truthseeker. New York. 1901.

Herites, František. A City Son. Translated by Thomas Čapek. The Bohemian Voice. Omaha. May, 1893.

Němcová, Božena. Twelve Months (Dvanáct měsíců). Translated by Flora P. Kopta. Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. Short Stories Magazine. New York. Nov., 1893.

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——He was a Rascal. Translated by Clara Vostrovský. The Bohemian Voice. Omaha. Feb., 1894.

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——Day and Night. Translated by Guido Bruno. Greenwich Village. New York. 1:13. Feb., 1915.

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——A Reporter's Diary. Translated by Guido Bruno. The Bohemian Review. Chicago. 1:9-13. Nov., 1917.

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IX

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Curtin, Jeremiah. Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars. 8°. 555 pp. Six Chekh Myths and Folk Tales, pp. 273-370. Little, Brown & Co. Boston. 1890.

——Fairy Tales of Eastern Europe. Illustrated in color by Geo. Hood. 259 pp. Three Fairy Tales from the Bohemian. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. 1914.

Czech Folk Tales. Collected and translated from different Czech sources. Illustrated. By Josef Baudiš. 8°. 175 pp. George Allen & Unwin. London. 1917.

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X

GUIDES

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Guide, to Carlsbad. By Franz R. von Gintl. Translated by Henry S. Langridge. Otto Maass' Sons. Vienna. 1909.

——of the Bohemian Union for promoting visits of foreigners to the Kingdom of Bohemia. Illustrated. 40 pp. Prague. 1911.

——to Prague and to the Kingdom of Bohemia. Illustrated. 105 pp. Bohemian Union for promoting visits of foreigners to the Kingdom of Bohemia. Unie. Prague.

——of the City of Prague. Illustrated. 12 pp. Bo-

hemian Union for promoting visits of foreigners to the Kingdom of Bohemia. Prague.

——to the Royal Castle on the Hradschin in Prague. 4 pp.

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XI

HISTORY

PUBLICATIONS[1]

A Declaration of the Cavses, for the which, Wee Frederick, . . . By the Grace of God King of Bohemia, . . . Covnt Palatine of the Rhine, Elector of the Second Empire, etc., haue accepted of the Crowne of Bohemia and of the Covntryes therevnto annexed. 4°. 23 pp. Middlebvrg. Printed by Abraham Schilders. Nov. 7, 1619.

A Short Relation of the Departure of the high and mightie Prince Frederick King Elect of Bohemia: With his royall & vertuous Ladie Elizabeth. And thryse hopefull yong Prince Henrie, from Heydelberg towards Prague, to receive the Crowne of that Kingdome. Whearunto is annexed the Solempnitie or maner of the Coronation. Translated out of dutch. And now both togither published (with other reasons, and iustifications) to give satisfaction to the world, as touching the ground, and truth, of his Maties proceedings, & vndertakings of that Kingdome of Bohemia: lawfully and freelie Elected, by the generall consent

[1] Most, if not all, the seventeenth century publications here listed are found in the British Museum.

Gallants, to Bohemia, Or, let vs to the Warres againe: Shewing the forwardnesse of our English Souldiers, both in times past, and at this present. To a pleasant new Warlike tune. In two parts, with two cuts. Imprinted at London, by G. E. 1619.

The Declaration and Information of the High and Puissant King of Bohemia, against the vniust Mandates in the name of the Emperour: As also against those that are further threatned to be decreed and executed, touching the Crowne of Bohemia. Given at Prague the 1. of July, 1620. No imprint. London.

A Most true Relation of the late Proceedings in Bohemia, Germany and Hungaria. Dated the 1. the 10. and the 13. of July, this present yeere 1620. As also the happie Arrivall of Sir Andrew Gray into Lusatia. Together with the Articles of Peace betweene Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, on the part of the Catholikes and Joachim Ernest, Margrave of Brandenburg, on the part of the Princes of the Reformed Religion in Germany in the Citie of Ulme, the third of July last. Faithfully translated out of the high Dutch. 4°. 14 pp. Ornamented. Dort. 1620.

A Letter written by a French Gent: of the King of Bohemia his Army: Concerning the Emperour Ferdinand his Embassage into France. Translated out of the French Coppie. 4°. 13 pp. Printed at Flushing. 1620.

The Popes (Paul V.) Complaint to his Minion Cardinals, against the good successe of the Bohemians and their generall Proceedings. In verse. 4°. 26 pp. 1620(?).

Prosopopoe. Or, a Conference held at Angelo Castle, between the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spaine. In verse. 1620(?).

The Late Good successe and victory, which it pleased God to give to some of the King of Bohemia's Forces, vnder the Conduct of the Prince Anhalt, Generall for the said King, Against the two great Generalls of the Emperour, Bucquoy and Dampiere, atchieued neare Horne in Austria. With many other considerable things concerning the affaires of that Countrye. Vnto which is added the Articles of agreement, made betweene the said King of Bohemia and Bethlem Gaber, Prince of Hungaria and Transiluania. Printed by Abrahm Schilders. Middleburg. 1620.

A Cleare Demonstration that Ferdinand is by his own demerits fallen from the Kingdome of Bohemia and the incorporate Provinces. Written by Nobleman of Polonia. And translated out of the second edition enlarged. Printed by George Waters. 4°. 25 pp. Dort. 1620.

An Answere to the Qvestion: Whether the Emperour that now is, can bee Iudge in the Bohemian Controuersie or no? Together with the Extract taken out of the Acts of the Dyet at Auspurghe, in the yeare 1584; Concerning the Kingdome of Bohemia. 1620.

Two Letters or Embassies. The one Sent by the States of Bohemia, to the Elector of Saxony. The other from the Popes Holines to the Emperour, concerning the Troubles of Germany. (William Barlow writes dedication to H. C. & Thos. Frodringham to W. B.) Printet (!) at Amsterdam. 1620.

Elizabeth Stuart (1596-1662)

Daughter of James I. of England, wife of Frederick of the Palatinate, Queen of Bohemia from 1619 to 1620

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A Proclamation made by the High and Mighty Fredericke by the Grace of God King of Bohemia, etc., Commanding All those his Subjects (altered in MS. to Feodaries) which are now in the Service of his Majesties Enemies, to repair Home within the space of 14. dayes, vpon paine of his Highnes displeasure, and Confiscation of Goods and Lands. Translated out of the Dutch Coppie. 4°. 6 pp. Printed at Prague. 1620.

A Relation Containing the Manner of the Solemnities at the Election and Coronation of Ferdinand the Emperour, in Francford the 30. of August last past, 1619. With other occurrences in Bohemia, and divers parts of Germany, for three Moneths last past. 4°. 43 pp. Printed for Robert Mylbourne. London. 1620.

The Trve Copies of Svndrie Letters concerning the Affaires of Bohemia, as they have beene seuerally written in High Dutch, Latine and French, to Princes, and other men of account. Ornamented. No imprint nor note of the translator. 1620.

The Present State of the Affaires betwixt the Emperor and the King of Bohemia, and their Confederates as it hath beene very Truely related, by certaine Letters Sent by Persons of extraordinary qualities, etc. Together with the occurents lately happened in the Armies of Generall Veere, the Princes of the Vnion and Spinola. Translated out of the French, and High Dutch Coppies. 4°. 22 pp. 1620.

The Bohemian Lawes or Rights Defended, Against the Informer: or an Answer to an Information, falsly so called, secretly printed and divulged

against the Writings published by the States of Bohemia. Translated out of Latin by I. H. (John Harrison). This is followed by & forms one with: The Instruments of the Pactions or Conditions concerning a Perpetuall Succession in the Kingdomes of Hungary and Bohemia, and the Provinces thereunto belonging. 4°. 16 pp. 1620.

A Plaine Demonstration of the Vnlawful Succession of the now Emperovr Ferdinand the Second, because of the incestuous Marriage of his Parents. Translated out of the Latine printed copie. Printed at the Hage. 4°. 1620.

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supported by his father-in-law, King James I. Aid given him by the Holland states general, p. 425. His ambassador to the states, pp. 436, 438, 442. Not acknowledged by King James I., his father-in-law, nor the French King, p. 436. His election disliked by the latter, p. 440. The Bohemians desire to borrow the sum of 600,000 florins of the states general, p. 314. Assistance for them from the states general solicited, p. 337. Preparations in all parts against them, p. 339. Suspension of arms between them and the emperor, p. 347. They send two agents to the states general, p. 355. Troops raised for them, p. 357. A letter written in their favor by the states general to King James I., p. 359. The Bohemian agents furnished by the states with two months advance, p. 369.

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THE DECLARATION AND INFORMATION

Of the High and Puiſſant King of *Bohemia*, againſt the vniuſt Mandates publiſhed in the name of the Emperour:

As alſo againſt thoſe that are further threatned to be decreed and executed, touching the Crowne of BOHEMIA.

M. D. C. X X.

The Declaration
Concerning the unjust Mandates against the Bohemians

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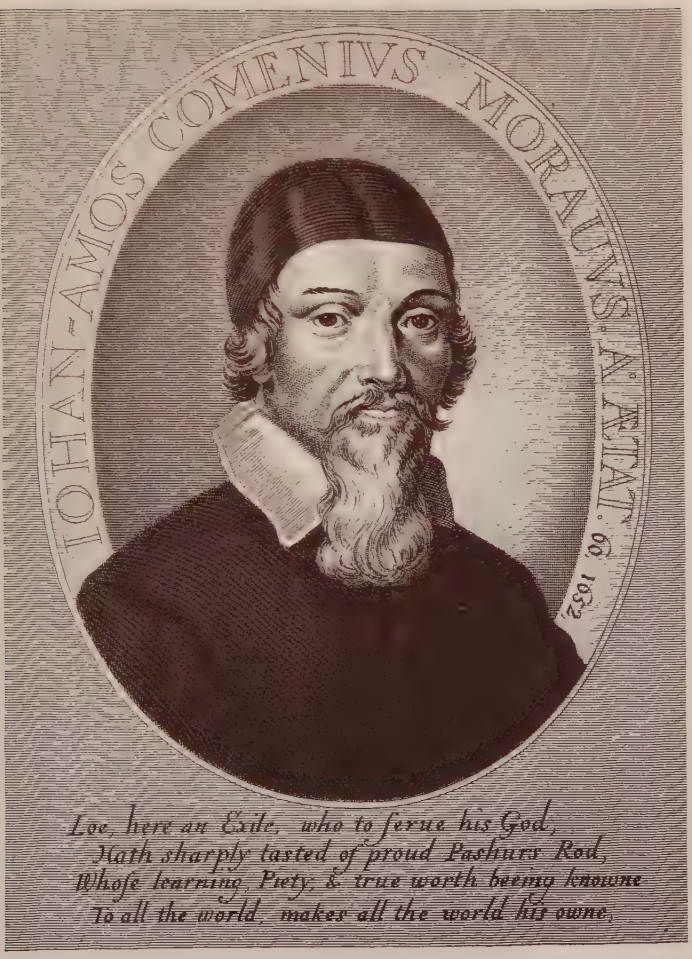
IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS MORAVVS A. ÆTAT. 60. 1652
Loe, here an Exile, who to ſerue his God,
Hath sharply tasted of proud Pastors Rod,
Whoſe learning, Piety, & true worth beeing knowne
To all the world, makes all the world his owne,

John Amos Komenský
Portrait after Wenceslaus Hollar

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what is paradoxall and obscure, (if any such shall appear to be). Together with an advice of how these thoughts may be successfully put in practice. Translated out of the Original Latine, transmitted to Sam. Hartlib and by him published and in the name of very Godly and Learned Men, recommended to the serious Consideration, and Liberall Assistance, of such, as are willing to favour the Reformation of all Christian Churches and Commonwealths: but more especially the Good and Happiness of these United Kingdoms. Published by Authority. 4°. Printed for R. L. London. 1648.

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[1] On p. 447 of his *Písemnictví České* (Bohemian Literature), Dr. Flajšhans asserts that Komenský wrote in 1660 a Latin treatise on the Unity of the Brethren, entitled *De Bono Unitatis*, etc., which he dedicated to Charles II. Obviously the treatise referred to by Flajšhans and the *Exhortation of the Churches of Bohemia to the Church of England* is one and the same.

and Future State thereof: The Present: Governments, Languages, Religions, Foundations and Revolutions both of Governments and Religions. The Future: Mutations, Revolutions, Government and Religion of Christendom, and of the World. From the Prophecies of the three late German Prophets, Kotterus, Christina (Poniatovská) and Drabicius, etc. All Collected out of the Originals, for the common Use and Information of the English. 4°. 288 pp. Benjamin Billingsley. London. 1670.

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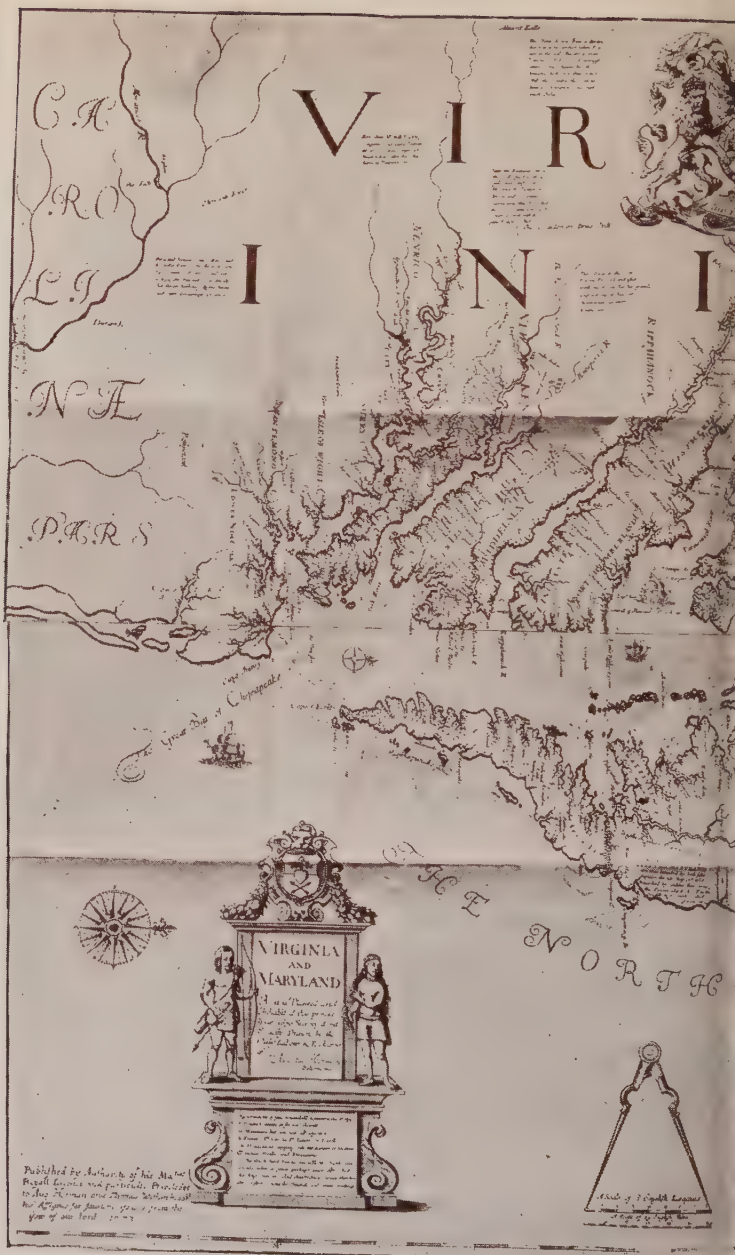

Augustine Herrman and his Map of Vir

Herrman is the first known

nd Maryland. Portrait by Himself

n immigrant to America

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A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

WORKS

Of the Ingenious DELINEATOR and ENGRAVER

WENCESLAUS HOLLAR,

DISPOSED INTO

CLASSES of DIFFERENT SORTS;

WITH

Some Account of His LIFE.

Printed in LONDON, for the EDITOR *G. V.*
A Member of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES.
MDCCXLV.

Wenceslaus Hollar
Portrait by Himself

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XVI

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XVII

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PERIODICALS[1]

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[1] Josef Pastor published a monthly journal devoted to the interests of emigrants, in Hamburg, 1884. Lessons in elementary English were printed in every issue. The publication was called *Čcské Osady v Americe.* (Bohemian Settlements in America.)

The Orgán Bratrstva Č. S. P. S., Chicago, official organ of the Bohemian Slavonic Benevolent Societies in the United States of America and Canada, has an English section.

The Bratrský Věstník Z. Č. B. J., Omaha, official monthly of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association, maintains an English section.

XVIII

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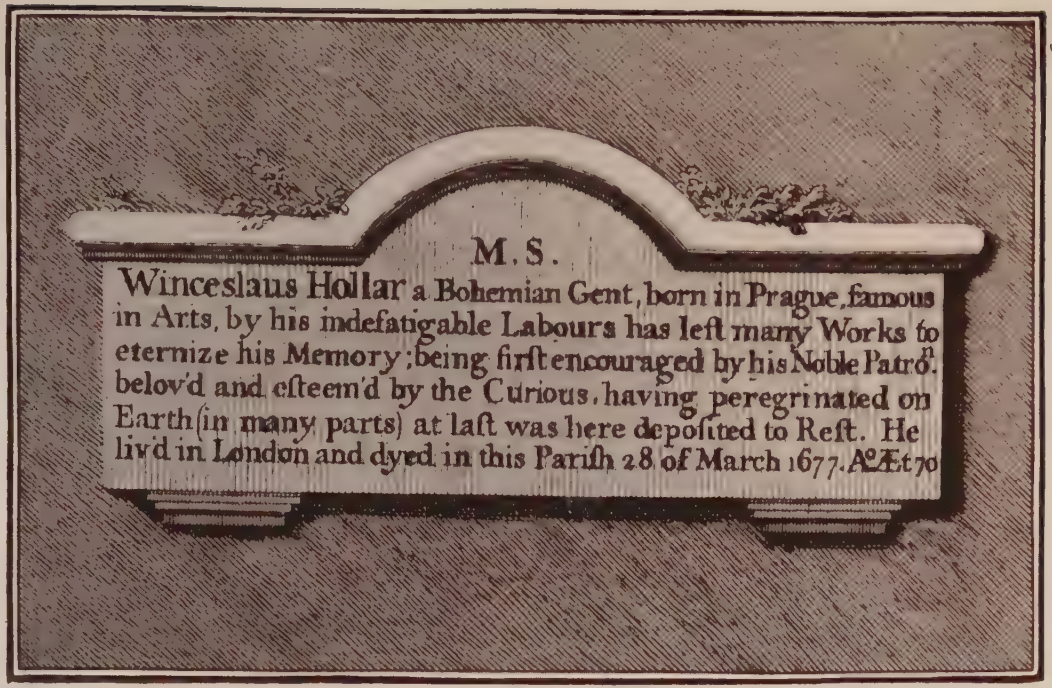
M. S.
Winceslaus Hollar a Bohemian Gent, born in Prague, famous
in Arts, by his indefatigable Labours has left many Works to
eternize his Memory; being first encouraged by his Noble Patrō.
belov'd and esteem'd by the Curious, having peregrinated on
Earth (in many parts) at last was here depositted to Rest. He
liv'd in London and dyed in this Parish 28 of March 1677. AÆt 70

Wenceslaus Hollar's Memorial Tablet

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devour of ———, Bohemiensis. W. Faithorne, Sculpt.

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XIX

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WÝBOR Z BÁSNICTWI ČESKEHO.

CHESKIAN ANTHOLOGY:

BEING

A HISTORY OF THE

Poetical Literature of Bohemia,

WITH TRANSLATED SPECIMENS

BY

JOHN BOWRING.

Prawau wlast gen w srdci nosime.
Tuto nebze biti ani krasti.

KOLLAR.

Our heart—our country's casket and defence—
Our country, none shall steal—none tear it thence.

Hudbu a zpěwy Čech milug.

LONDON:

ROWLAND HUNTER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1832

Sir John Bowring's Bohemian Anthology

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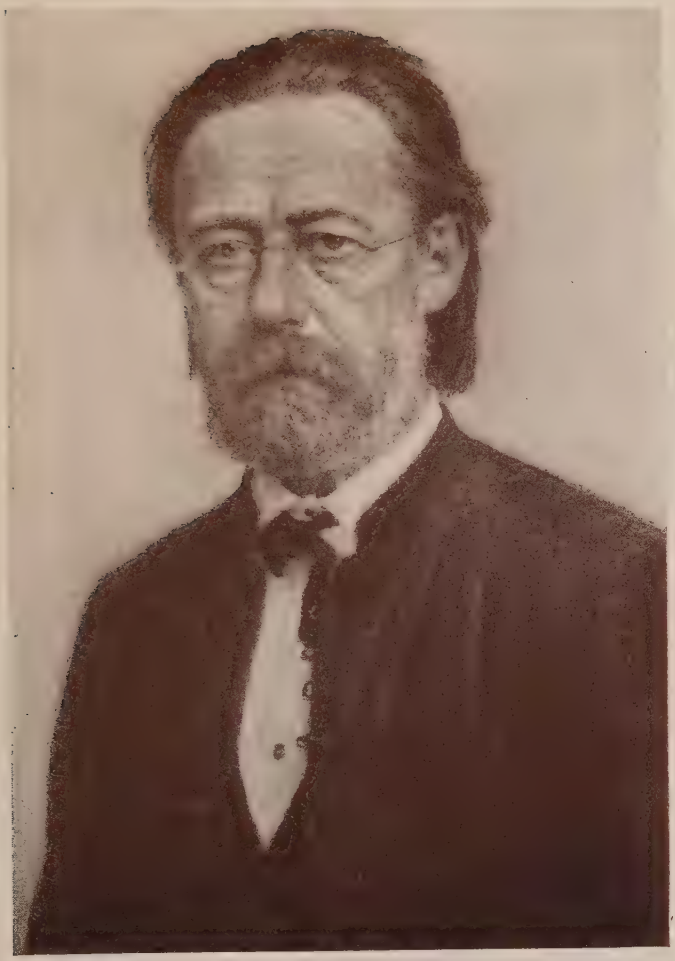

Bedřich Smetana
Portrait by Max Švabinský

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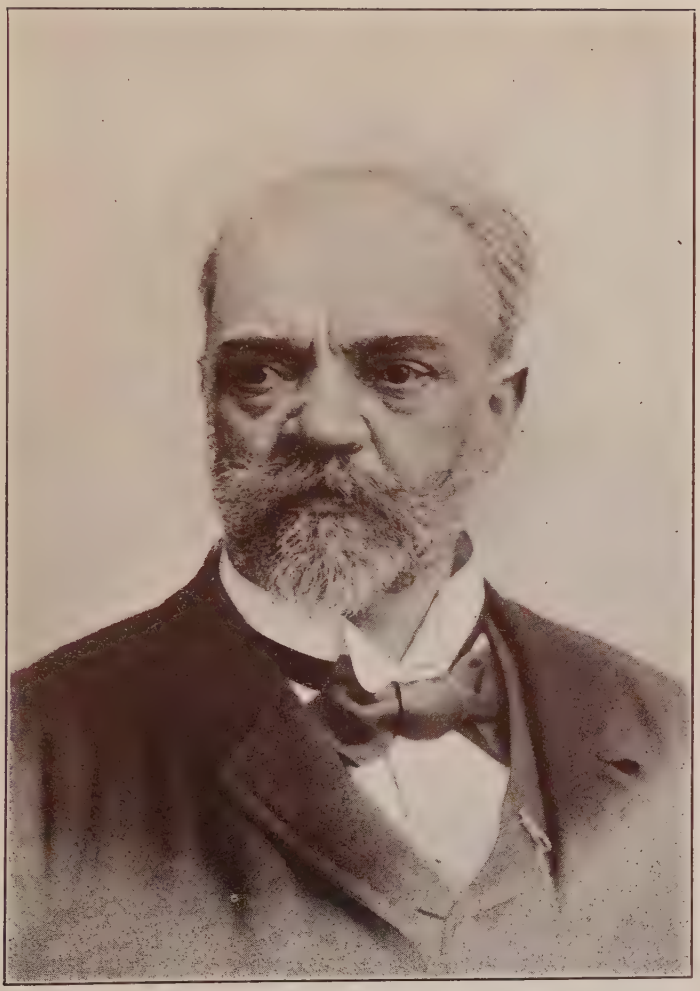

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XXIV

BOHEMIA IN BRITISH STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

In the compilation of the material here given the authors have consulted and drawn from the following sources:

Close Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office; *Calendar of the Patent Rolls; Calendar of entries in the Papal Registers* relating to Great Britain and Ireland; *Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII.,* preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum and elsewhere in England; *Calendar of State Papers,* of the reign of successive English Kings; *Rolls of Parliament,* comprising the Petitions, Pleas and Proceedings of Parliament from A.D. 1278 to A.D. 1503; *Journal of the House of Lords,* compiled by the direction of the Lords Committee for the *Journal; Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe* (Thurlow), Secretary first to the Council of State, and afterwards to the two Protectors Oliver and Richard Cromwell, being Authentic Me-

morials of the English Affairs from the Year 1638 to the Restoration of King Charles II.; *Papers relating to John Drury's Mission to the Continent; Reports of the British Historical Manuscripts Commission; Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.*

From the mass of references to Bohemia which one finds stored in the *Calendar of State Papers,* the authors have practically noted only such as have some bearing on the relationship between that country and England.

England's most genuine concern in Bohemia dates to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, when Elizabeth Stuart had been called to guide the state affairs of the ancient Kingdom. "Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia" occupies a leading place in every index to the *Calendar of State Papers.*

Certain school histories would make it appear that it was Austria and Austria alone which combated the Turkish invasion of southeastern Europe. A perusal of the reports which English ambassadors sent home from various posts on the continent, make it clear that the Bohemian State contributed its full share, in men and in treasure toward crushing the Turkish menace. It is well worth recalling in this connection, that the present Hapsburg monarchy really originated as a result of a voluntary union entered into in 1526 between Austria, Bohemia and Hungary. United we stand, divided we fall before the Turkish peril, was the chief argument used to effect the union of these three states.

1302, Nov. 10. Westminster. Safe-conduct, until Easter, for Gotfried, chaplain and envoy of the King of Bohemia and Poland, returning home. Patent Rolls, v. 1301-1307, p. 72.

1302, Nov. 13. Westminster. To Wenceslaus king of Bohemia and Poland. The king has received his letters of credence presented by Godfrey, Wenceslaus' chaplain, the bearer of the presents, and he understands what the chaplain wished to say to him on Wenceslauses behalf. He has caused the relics of St. Thomas, sometime archbishop of Canterbury, which the chaplain prayed on Wenceslauses behalf might be sent by the king, and also other relics be sent by the chaplain to Wenceslaus whom he prays to receive them and to have and keep in fitting reverence. Close Rolls, v. 1296-1302, p. 611.

1339, Dec. 3. Antwerp. Whereas of late when the king was passing with his army through France certain enemies of the household of the king of Bohemia lying in ambush attacked the king's clerks, William de Dalton and William de Hugate, parsons of the churches of Southdalton and Northburton, took them and brought them against their will to High Almain, where they detain them in captivity, to the king's distress, he requests the provost of Beverley, his officers and ministers and all others interested to be favorable and gracious to the prisoners in those matters wherein they have to do with them, not seeking occasion against them in respect of their beneficies or the fruits thereof, and pardoning William de Dalton if during the present impediment he be not ordained to the orders which his benefice requires. Same, v. 1338-40, p. 400.

1346, Sept. Rome. To John, King of Bohemia. Exhorting him to assist certain nuncios in their mission,

and to interpose in the interests of peace between the Kings of France and England. Calendar of Papal Registers, v. 7, p. 28.

1354, Dec. 2. Westminster. Protection and Safe conduct, until Michaelmas, for John le Hammer of Boemia, who lately came to England on business affecting the King, who is going back to his own parts with three Knights and their grooms, and returning with thirty six Knights and their grooms, horses, armour, goods and things. Patent Rolls, v. 1354-58, p. 132.

1354. Enrolment of indenture made between the King (of England) and Master John Hanner and Herman de Reynesthorp of Boem, mynours (miners). The King has committed to John and Herman his mines in Devonshire and elsewhere in England, rendering to the King the tenth part of their receipts and profits both of gold and silver and of lead and copper extracted from those mines. Same, v. 1354-60, p. 98.

1381, May 1. Westminster. Grant of life annuities at the Exchequer to the following, whom the King has retained to stay with him for life, they doing homage therefor: Peter de Wartemberg, Knight, master of the chamber of the King's brother, the King of the Romans and Bohemia, 250 marks. Same, v. 1381-85, p. 4.

1382, March 14. Westminster. Gives to Simon de Burle, Kings Knight, certain grants for life, as recompense of his labor and expense in journeying to Germany and Bohemia to conduct the King's consort to England. Same, v. 1381-85, p. 107.

1385, May 21. Westminster. Grant to the King's esquire Roger Siglem of Bohemia, for his habitation, of a tenement at the corner of a lane called Wyndgooslane. Same, v. 1381-85, p. 107.

1388. Simon de Burley impeached for retaining sundry Bohemians in the King's household. Rolls of Parliament, v. 3, 242a.

1388. Chancellor, etc., to warn such Bohemians as are not retained in the Queen's service, to void the Realm. Same, v. 3, 247a.

1388. Duke of Norfolk banished the Realm, and ordered to abide only in Almain, Hungary, and Bohemia. Same, v. 3, 383b.

1398, Oct. 3. Westminster. Licence for the king's lieges Thomas Gray of Heton, knight, William Elmham, knight, George Felbrigg, knight, Richard Craddock, knight, Richard Burgh, John Lancastre, Thomas de Brunham, Thomas Yokflete, clerk, and John Rome, clerk, to be of the entire and continous council of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, going to stay in Almain, Bohemia and Hungary. Same, v. 1396-99, p. 422.

1418, Mar. Constance. To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Rochester, Chichester, Winchester, Exeter, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Worcester, Hereford, Coventry, Lichfield, Norwich, Ely, St. Davids, St. Asoph, Llandoff, Bangor, Durham, Carlisle and Candida Casa, and inquisitors of heresy in the provinces of Canterbury and York. Condemnation of the errors of John Wickleff of England, John Huss of Bohemia and Jerome of Prague; Form for examining heretics and suspected heretics, etc. Calendar of Papal Registers, v. 7, p. 22.

1427, April. Rome. To Henry, Cardinal priest of St. Eusebius's, papal legate. The Pope has from time to time sent divers nuncios and legates for the extirpation of heresy in Bohemia and neighbouring parts, but without result, nevertheless, he does not lose hope, and

daily prays that the sick flocks may be healed of their leprosy or be cut off from the land of the living, lest with their contagion they infect others. As the most fitting leader of the attack on heresy and the defense of the church, to convert or do battle with the heretics, the pope has singled out the cardinal for many reasons, his wisdom and prudence, as shown formerly (at Constance) in the matter of the union of the church, his high lineage, his experience of great affairs, the glory of the realm and nation, which will make him the more to be feared in war. The pope has therefore made him legate a latere throughout all Germany and the realms of Hungary and Bohemia, and urges him not to refuse to undertake the burden. The enterprise will bring great and lasting glory to the King of England; etc. Same, v. 7, p. 30.

1427, July. Rome. To Henry, Cardinal of England, legate of the Apostolic see. The Pope rejoiced to receive his letters dated at Mechlin on the 15 of last month containing that he had undertaken the office of legate and is hastening against the Bohemians. Same, v. 7, p. 34.

1427, Oct. Rome. To Henry, Cardinal of England, legate of the apostolic see. The pope has with grief heard, from the legates chancellor, Nicholas Bildeston, of the disgraceful flight of the army of the faithful in Bohemia Aug. 2, 1427, from the siege of Meis (Stříbro) to Tachau (Tachov) where it was met by the legate, and from Tachau to the frontier on Aug. 4. He commends the cardinal for promptly betaking himself to Bohemia, and for his efforts with the princes and the army. The cardinal must persevere with his enterprise, and is to strive in season and out of season with the

princes and prelates of Almain. The clergy and prelates of Almain, the archbishops of Cologne and Mainz if they had joined those in Bohemia as they ought, and as had been arranged, the army would not have retreated with such disgrace. Same, v. 7, p. 35.

1429. Kingdom of Bohemia destroyed through Infidelity. Rolls of Parliament, v. 4, p. 335.

1518, Mar. 19. London. Ratification by Henry VIII. with Charles King of Spain, as principal contrahent, of the treaty of London, including his allies, Bohemia among them. V. 3, p. 40.

1524, Jan. 20. Greenwich. Henry VIII. to Frederick, John, and George, Dukes of Saxony. His (Luthers) doctrine is like that of Wycliffe, which, he doubts not, they abhor, as German Princes and their progenitors endeavoured to exterminate it, and have confined it to Bohemia. Feels sure they will prevent it from flooding Saxony and the whole of Germany. V. 4, part 1, p. 17.

1527, Jan. 12. Sir John Wallop to Wolsey. It is thought the King of Bohemia is sending Salamanka to ask the King of England for aid against the Turk. Thinks he intends first to make himself King of Hungary. V. 4, part 2, p. 1249.

1527, May 20. Pressell, in Silesia. Wallop to Wolsey. I assure your Grace that I was not in all my journey so well entreatid, as I was with Hym (King of Bohemia) and his nobles. Howe be it, me thowght afore I was as well entreatid as cowde be, but this chere was so goode and with so goode hartes, that I cannott write to moche thereof. And also presentes was geven to me, not allone by the King Hym selfe, but also by his nobles. Over all this tyll I came into the King of Beemes contrey,

Count Francis Lützow

Pioneer worker in English Bohemica

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I lay every nyght yn the Kinges castelles, or some of his noble mennys, all waies well providid for. As towching newes, I have none of any certainte, but that the King of Beeme departithe frome hens the 21th day of this moneth towarde Prage, there to tary 7 other 8 daies att the ferdest, and fro thens to departe to Vienne where he entendith to putt Hym in a redynes to invade the royalme of Hungarie. And the likelyhode is grete as I before tyme in my laste letters have written to your Grace, for the Beemes have promysed Hym 6000 fotemenn and 1000 horsmenn; The Moraviens 3000 fotemenn and 500 horsmenn; and the Slesiens 2000 fotemenn and oone thowsond horsmenn, the space of half an yere. V. 6, part 5, pp. 581-82.

1536, Feb. 8. Reginald Pole to Gasper Cardinal Contarini. Writes to commend Peter Bechimius, of Bohemia. Is pleased that he is looking for his writings. Asks him to read like an enemy, not like a friend. Will send immediately the portion about the authority of the Pope, and will not cease to work at the rest. Hears that Peter the Bohemian has delayed his journey, and still has Pole's letters to the Cardinal. V. 10, p. 101.

1544, Aug. 16. Antwerp. Stephen Van Hassenpergk, a gentleman of Moravia, to whom Henry, with his accustomed liberality has given something in his realm, fears to be hindered in the enjoyment and receipt of it, and asks her (Queen of Hungary) to write in his favour; which both for his virtues and because he is her subject as dowager of the Kingdom of Bohemia, she cannot refuse, and therefore begs Henry to give orders to his officers and subjects therein. V. 19, part 2, p. 37.

1554, April 6 and 12. Switzerland. Extracts of letters from the French Ambassador ———. King Ferdinand

has sent to levy 4,000 horse in Bohemia and a number more in Hungary (against the Turk). . . . Last Friday, the Ambassadors of the Kings of Bohemia and the Romans left England. . . . V. 18, p. 92.

1556, March 29. Bruxelles. Masone to Devonshire. Foreign News. The King's journey to England deferred by reason of a visit from the King of Bohemia. V. 1547-80, p. 77.

1559, Jan. 17. Gottorp. Adolf, Duke of Holstein, to the Queen. Desires her licence for Joachim Bekeman, Henry of Czevona, and John Militor to export from England to Bohemia and Poland each of them 500 white clothes of the sort called "Wilser et Westerlaken," to be purchased by them from the weavers at Blackwall hall. V. 1559-60, p. 202.

1578, June 1. Grenwich. The Queen to the Princes of the Empire, professing the Augsburg Confession. We therefore earnestly pray You that certain delegates from various regions in Scotland, France, some of the provinces of Belgium, Poland, Bohemia, and elsewhere, who invoke Jesus Christ, may be peaceably joined in a common council, to consider of the common cause. V. 1583, p. 512.

1619, May 8. Lord Doncaster has set out for Bohemia, his expenses will be £30,000. V. 10, p. 44.

1619, Oct. 2. Sir Horace Vere to Carleton. Great longing for news of the King of Bohemia's coronation. Much suing for the command of the troops to go to Bohemia, but his Majesty has not yet resolved to send any. V. 10, p. 82.

1619, Oct. 5. Thos. Locke to Carleton. Greater difficulty than ever in getting money. It is thought that

letters from Bohemia must be intercepted in the way, they are so long in coming. V. 10, p. 83.

1619, Oct. 11. The general loans will not supply the Bohemian wants. V. 10, p. 557.

1619, Nov. 21. A gentleman has arrived from the King and Queen of Bohemia, to announce their arrival at Prague; their coronation is fixed for the 25th and the 26th. V. 10, p. 97.

1620, Jan. 18. Sir Fras. Nethersole to (Carleton). To be zealous in the cause of Bohemia is thought a fault in the eyes of those that govern. V. 10, p. 113.

1620, Feb. 20. Sir Fras. Nethersole to ———. The King commanded Baron Dona to prepare an answer to the Spanish minister's information that the Crown of Bohemia was only elective of heirs male, and that Ferdinand's deposition was unlawful. His answer to the first part was conclusive and he is sent to prepare one to the second. He was sanguine at first, from the zeal of the Prince, Buckingham and others, as to obtaining substantial aid, but the King, unwilling to call a Parliament, sits still, seeing what will be done without him; he even refused to second the King of Bohemia's request to the City of London for a loan of £100,000. V. 10, p. 124.

1620, Feb. 26. Chamberlain to Carleton. Sir And. Gray has made suit to be allowed to raise 2,000 volunteers for Bohemia. V. 10, p. 125.

1620, Mar. 11. Chamberlain to Carleton. Drums beat for recruits for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 129.

1620, Mar. 21. Sir Fras. Nethersole to (Carleton). The City of London would contribute freely to the Bohemian cause, if they could have some warrant from the

King or Council that they would not afterwards be blamed for it. V. 10, p. 132.

1620, April (10?). Sir Jas. Wolveridge to Lord Zouch. Thanks for good tidings of the progress of the war in Bohemia; trusts that party will avenge the death of Jan Huss and Jerome of Prague, etc. V. 10, p. 138.

1620, Apr. 28. List of Dr. John Lambe of contributions in Rothwell Deanery to the aid for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 140.

1620, May 15. Rich. Stockwell to (Dr. Lambe). Sends up certain moneys, among which is £62 4s. collected for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 145.

1620, May 18. List of contributions from thirty two parishers in Leicestershire, for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 146.

1620, June 1. Memo. by the Bp. of Peterborough, of the receipt of acquittances for £100, as part of the collection made in the diocese for Bohemia. V. 10, p. 149.

1620, June 14. Sir Richard Younge to Lord Zouch. Embassies preparing to mediate a peace for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 152.

1620, June 15. Account of Rich. Lightfoot, Rector of Stoke-Bruerne, co. Northampton, of contributions from his parish for the Bohemian loan, with receipt of £10. V. 10, p. 152.

1620, June 15. Account of Rich. Lightfoot, Rector of Stoke-Bruerne, co. Northampton, of contributions from his parish for the Bohemian loan, with receipt of £10 16s., the amount thereof, by Dr. John Lambe.—Memorandum by Wm. Jones, Parson of Syresham, of his contribution of 20s., towards the benevolence for Bohemia. Hopes to be excused more, not being rich.—

List of contributions to the collections for Bohemia, by the clergy of different parishes, in the diocese of Peterborough, with the names of many of the clergy; total £77 14s.—Seven papers of memoranda relative to payments for the Bohemian loan in the diocese of Peterborough. V. 10, p. 152.

1620, June 28. Chamberlain to Carleton. The levies for Bohemia continue, but the recruits come in slowly and there are great jealousies about the appointment of officers. V. 10, p. 15.

1620, July 29. Examination of Simon Weston. Said in his Speech in the County Hall at Stafford, when urging the benevolence of Bohemia that Henry III. and Henry IV. of France were murdered by Jesuits. V. 10, p. 169.

1620, Sept. 14. Baron Achatius de Dona, Bohemian Ambassador, to Lord Zouch. Requests his aid toward levying the contribution there for Bohemia. Incloses, the same to the Mayors, etc., of the Cinque Ports. Their Majesties of Bohemia requiring aid in maintaining their just cause. V. 10, p. 177.

1620, Sept. 16. Chamberlain to Carleton. Baron Dona is most arrogant in demeanour; he made a progress in Buckinghamshire to Lady Darmers and Lady Tresham's, and founded a counter contribution to that of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 178.

1620, Oct. 7. Mayor of Sandwich to Nicholas. Sends £153 11s., collected for the Bohemian wars in the town. V. 10, p. 183.

1620, Nov. 9. Chamberlain to Carleton. His Majesty expects those who have already subscribed for Bohemia to contribute again. V. 10, p. 191.

1620, Nov. 11. Examination of Hen. Foxwell, of

Baltonsborough, Co. Somerset. Meant, by the expression in his letter to Mrs. Fitzjames, of Charlton, that "the taking of Bohemia and Palatinate would be to the good of the Church, the good of the Roman Catholic Church." V. 10, p. 191.

1620, Nov. 27. Submission of Jos. Maxwell, addressed to the Council, acknowledging and retracting his error in presuming to determine that the Kingdom of Bohemia is not elective, and that therefore the recent deposition of one king and the election of another is unlawful. Will publish his retraction, if Baron Dona wishes it. V. 10, p. 194.

1620, Dec. 13. Difficulty in collecting the contribution for Bohemia. The City (London) would rather give £5,000 from the common stock, than £5 from their separate purses. V. 10, p. 199.

1621, Jan. 26. Jos. Maxwell to the Council. Repeats his penitence and submission for his pamphlet on Bohemia. V. 10, p. 216.

1621, Apr. 18. Chamberlain to (Carleton). News of the loss of Bohemia, submission of Hungary, etc. V. 10, p. 248.

1621, Aug. 12. Articles of misdemeanor charged against Sir Robt. Bendloss, that he declared the King was of no religion; dissuaded the benevolence for the King of Bohemia as a dangerous precedent. V. 10, p. 283.

1621, Nov. 24. Chamberlain to Carleton. The Lord Treasurer spoke (in Parliament) of the poverty of the Exchequer, the King having himself spent £211,000 on the Bohemian war, besides £34,000 given by the nobility and £70,000 by the Commons. V. 1619-23, p. 312.

1622, July 23. Memo. of the payments by Art. Jarvis,

collector of the gifts of the laity, to the aid of the King and Queen of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 429.

1622, Oct. 12. Bailiff and Jurats of Lydd to Lord Zouch. Have collected such moneys as were freely given toward the contribution for the King of Bohemia. V. 10, p. 454.

1622, Oct. 29. Mayor of Sandwich to Lord Zouch. Has received, since the last payments made £10 11s. 10d. from Brightlingsea, co. Essex, towards the contribution for Bohemia. V. 10, p. 458.

1624, Mar. 1. Observations on the proceedings with Spain, since the commencement of the Bohemian war, in reference to the Palatinate, etc. V. 11, p. 174.

1624, July (?). Prayer for the King and Queen of Bohemia and their affairs to be used by the English companies abroad, after the prayer for the King. V. 11, p. 319.

1624, Dec. 10. Lord Cham. Pembroke to Carleton. Though proceedings are slow, the King will prove to the world his affection to the cause. Thinks the present war had better be styled a war for the Kingdom of Bohemia than for religion. Never saw the Kingdom so affectionate for any business, etc. V. 11, p. 404.

1626, Feb. (?). News Letter from Flanders containing interesting details respecting the Pope, Emperor and King of Spain, the state of Bohemia, etc. Found among the Conway Papers. V. 1625-49, p. 722. Add.

1630. Project for a trade to be made from England to the lower parts of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Slavonia, Croatia, Carinthia, Styria, Tyrol, Morlacca and other countries. V. 1629-31, p. 449.

1633, Sept. 10. Bohemian divines to the divines of Sion College, London. Give a history of the Bohemian

Church, and express their own desire for unity. Noted in Laud's handwriting, "Rece. Octob. 21. 1633. These letters were delivered by some Bohemians to them of Sion College about the peace between Lutherans and Calvinists, etc." Papers Relating to John Drury's Mission to the Continent. Rep. 4, p. 160, part 1.

1635, July 18. Certified particular of the names of all such strangers born as dwell within such parts of Middlesex as are adjacent to the city of London. Among them is Jeremy Lefeaver, born in Bohemia, weaver. V. 1635, p. 283.

1635, Sept. 20. Return of all the strangers born at present inhabiting within ward of Cripplegate Within: the total number was 23. In the parish of St. Alban, Wood Street, dwelt Christopher Mecenere, a jeweller, born in Bohemia. V. 1635, p. 389.

1648-1649. Treatise relative to the position and claims of the Elector Palatine and the King of Bohemia so far as dependent upon the Emperor. It is divided into paragraphs designated "considerations." Under the 10th "Consideration": "To cover the cause of the (Thirty Years) war made for religion, a desire for peace is everywhere pretended, but that which is done proves more than that which is deceitfully conceived to the grief and terror of Germany. The Bohemish cause might have been compounded by a friendly treaty or decided by law, both which the Palatine always desired, and it had been best for the Empire that it had been ended by law. It might have been ended by arms in Bohemia, where the war began, etc." V. 1648-49, pp. 398-99.

1654, July. Leszna, Poland. Peter Figulus (Komenský's son-in-law), to Samuel Hartlib in London. I cannot but bless the name of the Lord our God, whenever

I get something from you; for I see evidently, that God hath chosen you long since to be an instrument in his hand, as for many other his good works, so likewise to work a Godly comfort and edification in our souls, whereof all your letters are full. The public letters which were sent to you, are subscribed by baron Sadowsky, brother to him that is in England. They are written in the name of all our exiled nation, and directed to the lord protector, his highnes's council, and the parliament. The baron is a very good soldier, hath served long in the Swedish wars, longs mightily for some help to the church of God grievously distressed and afflicted in these quarters by the Papal and Austrian adherents, being willing and resolved to spend himself, and do all what he can to that end. . . . But he and we all leave the whole management of this affair to the wisdom of the lord protector and his council. Perhaps they will thereby be moved, or occasioned to take into a more serious deliberation the case of our nation, and of us miserable exiles. . . . The emperor seeks nothing but the suppression of the Gospel, and a dilatation of the Austrian power. There is a monk lately converted to our religion, who tells, that the emperor with the pope are resolved infallibly to make a war against the protestants. All the cloisters have promised to such a war to contribute each of them two soldiers and he tells, that they reckon under the emperors dominions 96,000 cloisters or monasteries. But now the exacerbation of minds increaseth by the most grievous persecution in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Austria. There are thousands of those, that wait and pray to God for some Zyska, that would begin a religious war for the protestant cause: yet none of the princes in Germany have the courage

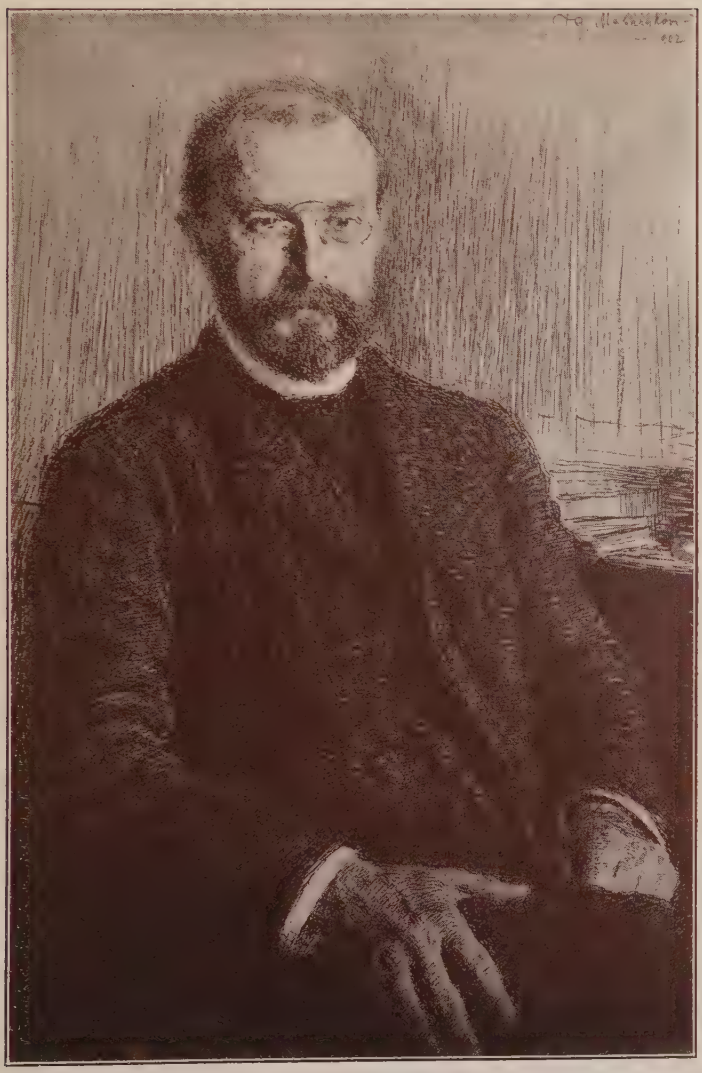
to oppose themselves against the house of Austria. B. Sadowsky is fully persuaded, that God would bless this enterprise thus seconded, and purely directed to the glory of God and the relief of the oppressed; especially if in the meantime the triumphant arms of the Commonwealth of England permit not the Spaniards to assist the emperor. . . . My good Father Mons. Comenius is once come again out of Hungary to us at Lesna; the Lord's name be praised for it. (Appended: Greeting in Latin by Comenius.) Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe.

1657, Nov. 4. In Council. The Petition of the pastors of several churches of the Reformed religion in Higher Poland and Bohemia, now scattered abroad by persecution, asking relief. V. 1657-58, p. 149.

1658, Mar. 25. Mr. Secretary reports his Highness's approval of the declaration for a collection for distressed Protestant churches in Poland, with some additional clauses concerning 20 Protestant families hitherto seated in Bohemia. V. 1657-58, p. 343.

1658, May 12. In Council. The Treasurers for money collected for the Piedmontese Protestants to advance £500 for 20 Bohemian families, and dispose it as the Committee for that affair shall direct. V. 1658-59, p. 21.

1658, June 24. In Council. Whereas on 15 June, for better transmission of moneys collected for the distressed Protestant churches in Poland, and 20 families in Bohemia, it was agreed between Sam. Hartman and Paul Cyrillus, agents for the churches, and Fredericus Krettechmarus (Kretchmar), agent for the families that £400 should be paid to the families, and £50 to their agent and the whole remainder to the Poland exiles. V. 1658-59, p. 76.



Thomas G. Masaryk
Portrait by Max Švabinský

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1658, July 6. In Council. The papers of request from Adam Samuel Hartman and Paulus Cyrillus, the 2 Bohemian and Polonian agents, for an order to issue from the Committee on Piedmont and Poland, for £100 to be paid them from the money collected for the Protestants exiled from Poland, to buy 3 of the Bibles lately printed in the learned languages, etc. V. 1658-59, p. 89.

1668, Jan. 8. Warrant to the Treasury Commissioners to allow to Edw. Grey a moiety of such moneys raised for the distressed inhabitants of Piedmont and Bohemia, as shall be recivered by him. V. 1667-68, p. 161.

1669, Apr. 28. Petition of Wenceslaus Libanus[1] to the King, for the living of St. Andrew's, Walpole, co. Norfolk, value £100 a year. Was born in Moravia, and is a member of the poor persecuted Bohemian churches; has been tossed up and down the world for 40 years, and afterwards brought to England, where having attained a knowledge of the English tongue, he put himself in holy orders, and has been a constant preacher in co. Herts for 5 years as a curate. Annexing, Certificate by Dr. John Durel, that Wenceslaus Libanus, a priest of the Church of England, is a learned and sober man, and a very good preacher. V. 1668-69, p. 311.

Letter from Her Majesty, the Queen of Bohemia to the Speaker of this House, expressing her regret at the present Distractions of this Kingdom; 19 Car. I. VI. 15b. 17a. Another Letter from the Queen to the Speaker of this House on the subject of Relief. 193b.

[1] This Libanus is no other than Waclaw Libanus, whom Komenský ordained as an acolyte of the Unity at the Synod held at Leszno (Poland) Oct. 14, 1638. Libanus lived for some time in exile in Hungary. *Korrespondence Jana Amose Komenského.* V. 2, pp. 182, 194.

Thanks to both Houses from her. 17 Car. I. VI. 583a. Letter from the Lord General concerning the making of some Provision for the Queen of Bohemia. 20 Car. I. VI. 583a. Chaplain to be recommended to her. Resolution for charging £10,000 per annum upon the revenue of the Crown, for the maintenance of the Queen; agreed to and H. C. acquainted. 22 Car. I. VIII. 280a. Letter of thanks from the Queen read. Journal of the House of Lords.

The Manuscripts of the Marquess Townshend

1628, Oct. 22. Gray's Inn. N. Bacon to his uncle Sir Nathaniel Bacon. For Bohemia the newes is verrie uncertaine as allsoe for Hungaria.

The King of Bohemia is comme back againe to the Hage, being resolved to forgoe not a title that he hath allreadie gotten. V. 11, p. 22, app. 4.

The Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K. G.

Various notes, chiefly out of Sir S. D'Ewes collections: . . . story that the crown of Bohemia was offered in Queen Elizabeth's time to Humphrey Tindal, dean and afterwards bishop of Ely, of whom the writer remarks that, though he bore the arms of Bohemia, "how Bohemian blood came into his veins I know not." In the margin is a pedigree, in the handwriting of Peter Le Neve, showing the connextion of the Tindal family, by their descent from Will Tindal, of Felbrigge who married Ala, the daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K. G.

and Margaret, daughter of the nephew of the then King of Bohemia, who had come into England with her cousin Anne, the wife of Richard II. V. 12, p. 156, app. 9.

The Manuscripts of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford

A Declaration of the Commons House of Parleamente made the 4th daye of June 1621. (to assist the King of Bohemia) fo. 33. & another of the same, fo. 34. V. 1, p. 5.

Original Letter of Rycharde Marlande, to the Lord Cobham Deputie of Calais, Dat. from Frankefort 13 daye of Aprill, advertising him that Seignor Peter Captain of the Albeneses, offereth to leave the Contede Buars, and to save his Majestie with 200 Man well horsed and armed. That the Emperor is departed from Nurenburg where he determined to raise an Army for reinstating his Brother in the Throne of Bohemia, from whence he was driven by his own Subjects; and against the Duke of Saxony & Landgrave of Hessen, who are assisted by the French King. V. 1, p. 121.

The Entry of the King & Queen of Bohemia into the City of Prague & their coronation there. A. D. 1562. V. 1, p. 171.

The Consaile, touching the method to be taken in mentioning certain matters to the Emperor; and requiring . . . to keep a watchful eie upon the Romans & Maximilian the King of Bohemia. V. 1, p. 335.

A shorte Note of the Charge committed to John Sheres, sent of late to the King of Romans. To shew the Kings will continue the ancient amity with the House of Austria, & particularly to the King of the Romans & Maximilian King of Bohemia. V. 1, p. 335.

Notes of the time when K. Charles I. & his Sister the Queen of Bohemia were born. V. 2, p. 17.

A lamentable Petition exhibited in the Names of the afflicted Christians in the East-parts (viz. of Bohemia, Hungarie, Polonia, & Helvetia) to the Christian Kingdomes in the West. V. 2, p. 132.

A Note of all such Moneys as have bin payd unto me Sir Edward Barrett Kt. for the Affairs of the King of Bohemia. A. D. 1620. V. 2, p. 135.

Original Letter of Mons. de Plessen, to Achatius Bourgrave de Dona Ambassador of the King of Bohemia at the Court of England, in French. Heidelberg. 19 Jan., 1620. V. 2, p. 142.

Mandate of the Emperor Rudulph. II. against the English Merchant Adventurers. Dat. at his Castle of Prag. 5 Aug. anno Imp. 22. Translated out of Highe-Dutche, into Englishe by W. Smythe. V. 2, p. 237.

Brief of Pope Martine V. to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; against John Huss & Hierome of Prague; after their martyrdome: translated into English. V. 3, p. 16.

The D. of Buckingham's Letter to General Cecyll, about assisting the King of Bohemia, dated Whitehall 4th May, 1625. V. 3, p. 48.

News of the Wars in Bohemia. V. 3, p. 78.

The Historie of Bohemia, the first parte describing the Countrye, Scituation, Climate, Commodities, the Name and Nature of the People and Compediovsly contiuving the Historie from the beginning of the Nation to their first Christian Prince about the yeare of Christ 990. In ten Chapters, with an Appendix containing a Proclamation of the Estates of Bohemia, whereby the whole order of the Jesuites is proscribed and banished

out of that Kingdome, as publick disturbers of the Peace, and enemies of the State; with proviso yt they shall never be admitted again. Whereunto is added a breefe Narration, how the Jesuites are or have beene by solemne Decree banished out of everye Kingdome and Province in Europe, very few excepted, and where they be they are held in great jealousie and suspition to be publick perturbers of the Peace, and dangerous Enemies of the State. V. 3, p. 111.

The Manuscripts of William More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley Park, Co. Surrey

1619, Aug. 16. A Proposition made by the Estates of Bohemia in thire assembly at Prague vpon the election of a Kinge, the 16th of August 1619, being the birth-day of ye Prince Elector Palatine. Rep. 7, part 1, p. 673.

The Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin

The King of Bohemia, anciently in right of that Kingdome, Butler to the Roman Empire, as the heyre male of this family (House of Ormonde?) is by hereditary right Butler of Ireland. Rep. 8, part 1, p. 588.

The Manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham

Passages and occurrences relating to the Crown of Bohemia and the Palatinate. A folio of 80 pages, in writing of the reign of James I. Rep. 8, part 3, p. 14.

The Manuscripts of the Right Honourable the Earl De La Warr (Baron Buckhurst) at Knole Park, Co. Kent.

1621, Nov. 2. Abstracts of such moneys as nave been issued for the affaires of the Palatinate, as well to the Ambassadors as otherwise, out of the Receipts of His Majesty's Exchequer. Viscount Doncaster, Ambassador to Bohemia, etc. £28,745. Rep. 4, part 1, p. 281.

1626, June 16. Stepney. Sir Ralph Hopton to the Earl of Middlesex. The ill success at home frustrates our successes abroad; for the Bohemian agent showed him yesterday letters whereby he is confidently assured that the Revolt in Upper Austria is much strengthened, so as they can march 70,000 men; they have defeated their Governor and do now beseige Lints. (2½ pp.) Rep. 4, part 1, p. 290.

The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Sandwich

Letter from Edward, Lord Zouch, to the Mayor and Jurats, Commonalty and inhabitants, of Sandwich, requiring a subscription for the King and Queen of Bohemia; date 1620. Rep. 5, part 1, p. 570.

The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Totnes

A letter to the Mayor and burgesses of Totnes, dated the 9th of January, 1612, and signed "W. Exon" (William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter). It is the desire of his Majesty and the Archbishop of Canterbury that collec-

tions be made throughout the Kingdom for the Reformed Churches, and the College, in the City of Prague, Bohemia. Rep. 3, p. 349.

The Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Edinburgh

Protest by the nobles of Bohemia and Moravia, addressed to the Council of Constance, on 2nd of September, 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. The document is written on a sheet of parchment, authenticated by 100 signatures and as many seals. It was bequeathed to the University in 1657, by Dr. William Guild, sometime principal of King's College, Aberdeen, an office from which he was deposed by five colonels of General Monk's army in 1651, but it is uncertain how it was acquired by Dr. Guild. Statement by John Stuart. Rep. 1, p. 121.

The Manuscripts of the Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, Grosvenor Square, London

A discourse concerning the Palsgrave's accepting the crown of Bohemia. Rep. 2, p. 43.

The Manuscripts of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, Co. Chester

A true description of the late deceased Prince of Bohemia, taken 1629 (11 pages), by an attendant. Rep. 3, p. 215.

The Manuscripts of the Most Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House

1554, Apr. 27. Letter from Queen of Bohemia to the Queen, Rep. 4, p. 204.

1554, Apr. 27. Letter from King of Bohemia to the Queen, Rep. 4, p. 204.

Manufacture of saltpetre by Lazarus Erkerne, chief master of the Emperor's mines in Bohemia.

The Arms of the King of Bohemia, viz. a red lion (?) with 2 tails in a red field. Rep. 3, p. 188.

States of Bohemia to the Elector of Saxony. Rep. 3, p. 214.

1619, Sept. 7. Bohemian States to Queen of Bohemia. Rep. 3, p. 179.

1620, May 31. Baron Dona (Bohem. Amb.) to Salisbury. Rep. 3, p. 179.

The Manuscripts of the Earl of Ancaster, preserved at Grimsthorpe

NEWSLETTERS

1620, Oct. 21. The Hague. The new King of Hungary was in the field with 70,000 men. He had sent 20,000 men into Stiria (where they sacked and burned divers places and ordered the States to join the Confederation), and another 20,000 into Bohemia and Moravia. He himself was going with 30,000 into Austria, having left strong garrisons in Hungary. V. -, p. 395.

On the 28th ult. the King (Frederick) left Prague

accompanied by the Bohemian nobles, with two companies of guards and a thousand Silesian horse, to go with the new King of Hungary into Moravia. The army of the Emperor had again entered Bohemia, and beseiged Wittinga, but the Bohemian army, having heard of Bucquoy's designs from the prisoners, followed them and forced them to retire. P. 395.

1620, Nov. 4. The Hague. From Prague, news comes that the soldiers of Bavaria have surprised Brachaditz, killing 1120 persons, including women and little children, and sacking the town, in addition to what Bucquoy had killed at Pisseck and Budian. V. -, p. 396.

The Manuscripts of his Grace the Duke of Portland, K. G., preserved at Welbeck Abbey

1648. John Sictor, a Bohemian exile, to the House of Commons. Petition, stating that it was nearly two years since he had presented to them 250 copies of Chronometrae (a specimen of which is probably among Lord Braye's papers) and other poems on the events of the Civil War, and entreating a grant to enable him to return to Prague, which had been—as was reported—occupied by the Swedish army. In Latin. v. I, p. 507.

1704-08. Baron Postheld, of Ollersfeld, being a native Bohemian and a Protestant, and as such unable to enjoy his estate there, fled to Denmark and took shipping for England aboard the Sorlings (Captain Cony, commander), with letters of recommendation from the Danish King to Prince George. But the ship was taken by the French squadron under Monsieur St. Paul. Afterwards he was sent to Holland with a French pass and

the French King's allowance for a prisoner (which was six livres only), whence he came to England and delivered his letter to Prince George, who relieved his necessities and recommended him to the King of Prussia, where, meeting with the like ill fate, he returned to England, in hopes to be employed in the forces ordered on the descent, but they being gone he prays to be employed in some of the regiments which are designed to follow the said descent. V. 8, p. 364.

(Perhaps by "the descent" is meant the despatch of troops with and following Lord Galway, in the summer of 1704.)

The Manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton

1630, Novemb. David Ramsay in Hague to Marquis of Hamilton. I am in a very good houp boeth from the King of Boheme and the esteatis to procur sum assistance for the advancement of your lordships affairs. . . . My greatest deficulties with the King of Boheme and the esteatis is that they cannot believe that the King of Ingland intendis aneything realie for the advancement of your busines, the wich your lordship must remowe boeth by his letteris and your awine. V. 11, p. 70, app. 6.

The Marquis of Hamilton to King Charles the First. I woold say sumnhatt of the King of Boyem boot I knoe nott whatt more then thatt he lives heir as ane priuatt wolantir. He is contented with this way of lyf bot I knoe not another thatt is much in loufe with itt or ambitious long to karie thatt name. For my oune part I feir my accommodatioun will be so euill during the tyme thatt I ame of thatt number as I shall be con-

THE

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ORGAN OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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NOTES.

Once Protestant, Bohemia at present is overwhelmingly Catholic. In 1890 the Catholics numbered 96.17 per cent, the Protestants 2.22 per cent and the Jews 1.56 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that prior to 1781, in which year the "Patent of Toleration" was issued, no other church was tolerated outside the Catholic.

* * *

Bohemia may be said to be a country of farmers, judging from the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Out of every one thousand people 468.7 per cent are engaged in the cultivation of soil and forestry; 352.6 per cent find employment in manufacturing and mining, 88.5 per cent in commerce, railroading, etc., and 87.3 per cent earn their living as laborers.

* * *

Illiteracy in Bohemia is rapidly disappearing. According to the general census of 1890 the ratio of adults unable to read and write is 19.69 per cent, which compares favorably with that of the most advanced of European nations. Figures compiled in 1881 show the ratio of illiteracy to be in England, 18 per cent; Scotland, 12; Ireland, 33; France, 22; Germany, 6; Russia, 80; Austria 51 (education is especially backward in Hungary and Transylvania); Italy, 59; Spain and Portugal, 66; Switzerland, 12, Belgium and Holland, 14; Scandinavia, 13.

* * *

Curiously enough, the natives do not call their country "Bohemia," but *Cechy*, nor themselves "Bohemians," but "Cechs," pron. "Chekhs," or "Czechs." Tradition has it that the leader's name who conducted the first Slav tribe to Bohemia was Cech, hence the race name. The Latin chroniclers of the Middle Ages were altogether ignorant of this, and persisted in calling the people who bore it Bohemians, and thus the Slavs of Bohemia inherited the name of the Boii (Germanic race) whom they had displaced.

* * *

Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Mr. Porter, would hardly sanction the method adopted by the Austrian government in determining the nationality of a people. In Bohemia the *language* spoken is the test. Americans or Irishmen would, therefore, in Austria, be classed as "English," because they speak that language. This ingenious method is highly "useful," especially in the present conflict of races, for it helps to bolster up the minority in the land, deceiving many as to the actual strength of the Chekhs, thousands of whom use the German language in business and social relations. Accepting the language as a test, 62.79 per cent were found in 1890 in Bohemia to "use" the Bohemian and 37.19 per cent the German tongue.

Austria is a perfect mosaic of races. This diversity is best exemplified in the complexion of the schools, where all the dominant languages of the monarchy clamor for recognition. There are universities at Vienna, Prague, Gratz, Innsbruck, Cernovice, Cracow, Lwow, Buda-Pesth, Kolosvar and Zagreb. The universities in Vienna, Gratz, Innsbruck and Cernovice teach in German; the Prague in Chekh; that of Lwow in Polish and Ruthenian; that of Cracow in Polish; those of Buda-Pesth and Kolosvar in Magyar; that of Zagreb in Croatian.

* * *

An Englishman traveling through Bohemia thus describes the people in the *Illustrated News*: "As for the people there was not a sign of the dreamy sadness and strange mysticism of the Slav that one is forever reading about. They worked with a dogged energy and commonplace industry that would not have been out of the way in Zola's peasants. In no other country is it so impossible to remain unconscious of the surplus population question and the hopelessness of the peasant's fate. In Germany, or during our rides in France, in Italy, in England we sometimes had the road to ourselves; in Bohemia, never. There was always someone just behind us or in front of us." This latter statement about the density of population will be understood when we remember that but 44 per cent. of all the land in Bohemia is not under cultivation.

* * *

Like Ireland Bohemia is governed by a lieutenant governor appointed by the sovereign. The highest legislative power in the land is the diet convoking in Prague and composed of 242 members elected by the people. One archbishop, three bishops and two university rectors, however, hold their seats by virtue of office. As may be imagined the power the diet exercises is very limited, the deliberations depending on the pleasure or displeasure of the emperor, who selects the presiding officer. The latter is styled as the "marshal," or "high marshal." The diet has the prerogative of electing a standing committee of eight members known as the "land committee" (zemsky vybor), and over this committee again the marshal presides. For political and administrative purposes the country is divided into circles, the circles are sub-divided into captaincies. The two crownlands, Moravia and Silesia, have each 100 and 31 deputies in their home diets, respectively. The government officials, though great reforms have taken place of late, are far from popular. This is especially the case with the military captains for whom the people conceive as much liking as the Italians had for Radetzky and Pachta. Insufferably stiff, cold, repellant and severe, they were regarded by the people as the source of all their woes.

The Bohemian Voice

Forerunner of English language publications for the Bohemians

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straned to remain in sume toune till I be meaid happi by your Majesties commands, the treu performens of uhich shall euer be the chiffer kair of him who is borene and obliged in the heayest degrie to dey your Majesties most humbill thankfull obediantt saruant and loyall subieck, Auxburg, May, 1632. V. 11, p. 81, app. 6.

Letters from various officers who served with Thirty Years' War. Banier is preparing to go into Bohemia, and an endeavour will be made to carry the war into the Emperors possessions. The death of Wallenstein is reported, but the writer is not yet assured of it. . . . V. 11, p. 84, app. 6.

To the Marquis of Hamilton from "Robert Weir" (perhaps of the family of Stonebyres) giving an account of the movements of the army in Silesia.

To Aus(cha) fra thence to Littmirittz (Litoměřice) quhair Don Baltassar was lying with 8000 horses and fut; bot as son as thai saw that was war fully resolved not to sport with them thai past the watter (Elbe) and burnt the bridg not being abone 20 killed to thaim so we played on thaim with canon bot thai marched Prag, quhair the next morning we marched for Rautnitz bot thai deffended the pass that we passed 2 myll higher to Melnick quhair we gott 3 prams and so passed our infantrie and small pices in a littill Iland quhair we could waid to the vther mainland and so passed.

Four regements of horss wes past, and than past our muskettiers which waidit, not being above the belt and then past our collers and the rest of our horss and lay wil the Duc of Saxon cam with his army which he past lykwayis in twa dayis and marched for Prag quhair the nixt morning about 8 of the clok we aryved at Marie de la Victorie quhair the enemi had som groves

of horss standing bot thai stayed not long but were beattin in to a schance and trenchis that thai had maid on the end of the whyt berg amongst the wynzeards nixt to the town wher we marched hard to them, quher we sustained som loss with their canon both amongst our horss and fut. Ther wes once a resollutionn takin to storme thair trenchis bot it semes the Duc of Saxxon wes not willing for it wald have trubilled vs; thai were to the number of 15000 men as thai report, Collredo and Don Baltasser. We continewed 3 dayis wher ther wes grit hunger, for ther wes nether bred nor forrage, nether is 4 myll fra Prag, for the diversiown that wes in winter hes spoylled all about Prag, that for falt of victuall we war forcit to draw back to Melneck quhair the Duc of Saxxon past the watter and we marched down the watter to Littmirritz and intrenched our self against Littmirritz and maid som 8 redouts quhair we could draw our battell up behind them, quhair we haue lyne this fyne weikes. Signed "Robert Weir" Littmirritz 28 August 1634.

Another letter, also from Litoměřice from "David Drummond," probably Sir David Drummond nārrates in a more summary manner the events referred to in the previous letter. V. 11, p. 90, app. 6.

The Manuscripts of the Marqess of Ormonde, preserved at Kilkenny Castle

A Brief Account of the Conspiracy to plāce the Duke of York on the Throne. The general design of these confederates is to reform, that is in their sense, to reduce by the sword all other ways being found ineffectual

all people of his Majestys dominions to the Romish religion and obedience, without giving any tolerance at all, as they (Jesuits) have practiced in Bohemia and other hereditary countries of the Emperor with desired success to their enrichment. The collection contains a valuable portrait of the Queen of Bohemia. V. 4, p. 182.

The Manuscripts of the Earl of Denbigh, preserved at Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth

1636, May 19. Hague. Sir William Boswell to Lord Fielding. An Ambassador from the King of Poland (who was two years since in England or Scotland with his Majesty Zavaisky) came lately hither and had audience of the Queen of Bohemia. His business is about the Princesse her daughter, which is to be treated as occasion shall require in England. V-, p. 28, part 5.

1636, Dec. 2. Ratisbon. John Taylor to Lord Fielding. Bohemia and Silesia fear that Wrangle, a brave commander of the Swedes, will fall into their countries, he having already defeated some Saxon regiments, which he pursued into Silesia. V.-, p. 42, part 5.

The Franciscan Manuscripts at the Convent, Merchants Quay, Dublin

1642, May 17. Brussels. Hugh Bourke (Commissary of the Irish Friars Minors in Germany and Belgium) to Luke Wadding, Guardian of St. Isidores, Rome. I am Killing myself with travel and travail, and yet cannot accomplish any good result for lack of means;

wherefore I am minded to leave all and withdraw to Bohemia for I can do no more. . . . V.-, p. 140.

The Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., K. F., preserved at Montague House, Whitehall.

1610, Feb. 26. Dusseldorp. Jo. Dickenson to Winwood. Touching affairs and disputes in Germany, Bohemia and the Netherlands. V. 1, p. 98.

1611, March 20. Dusseldorp. Same to same. Affairs in Bohemia, Alsace, the Palatinate, Juliers, Germany, Brussels, etc. V. 1, p. 98.

1613, Dec. 29. Mons. J. Luntius to Winwood. Affairs of Germany, the Turks, Transylvania, Hungary, Bohemia. V. 1, p. 148.

1614, Mar. 29. Mons. Dathenes to Winwood. Refers to the affairs of France, Spain, Transylvania, the Bohemians, Austrians, Hungarians, Germany and the Swiss Cantons. V. 1, p. 157.

1617, Apr. 10. Cologne. Mons. Bilderbeck to Winwood. Affairs of Italy, France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Spain. V. 1, p. 195.

1620, Dec. 13. Spittle. Sir Charles Montagu to Sir Edward Montagu. To begin with the worst first, there is news come now of more certain truth than heretofore from Bohemya, which is that the King's army hath had a great overthrow, and Prage is lost, but the King and Queen are at a strong place called Presslaw in Selecya, and the King of Hungary and he have met and they both intend to raise a far greater force to set on them suddenly; God give them better success. V. 1, p. 255.

The Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, preserved at Alloa House, N. B.

1621, Feb. 18th. London. The Archbishop of St. Andrews to John, Lord Erskine: In Bohemia they ar making to the feildis. Count Mansfeild layis in Bohem with ane army of ten thowsand. The King is yit in Silesia with another. It wold appear that His Majesty expectis good and honest dealing at the Spanishe hand, quharin I bessech God he be not deceavit. V.-, p. 94.

1626, Mar. Intelligence from Germany. The Bohemians have got a great defait. Count of Manflet, thair generall, being courting his mistres in Pragg, and his armie upon the fieldis with his Serjant-Major, Count Bucquoy set upon them on a sudden, Kild 300 men and defait the rest. V.–, p. 149.

The Manuscripts of J. B. Fortescue, Esq., preserved at Dropmore

1788, Aug. 4. The Marquis of Buckingham to W. W. Grenville, in London. I have seen a great deal of a very intelligent Irish Bohemian Count Taafe, who is come to collect part of Butler's property at Ballyragett, to which he is heir, and his language is that of the most sovereign contempt for the Imperial Joseph and his army. . . . His accounts of the disaffection of Hungary and Bohemia are very interesting. . . . V. 1, p. 349.

The Manuscripts of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu

1620, Sept. A Letter worthy the overlooking from a gentleman in Vienna attending on Sir Henry Wotton, Lord Ambassador to the Emperor and sent to his brother-in-law in London. Newsletter from Vienna:

"Now to return to the King of Bohemia. He hath likewise several armies in the field, several friends ans several generals. The first is the Prince of Anhalte, the second the Earl of Mansfield, the third the Earl of Tourne (Thurn); who have under them fifty thousand men in several quarters, whereby they have so well demanded themselves, and wherewith so well withstood their enemies, that the Emperor hath no cause to boast of his summers work, for his forces hitherto have done nothing but received loss, and it is very likely that if the Transilvanian Prince do join once with the King of Bohemia, they will surely put the Emperor to a sore plunge, for story doth not acquaint us with such a formidable division again, and I believe it is a secret locked up in the treasury of heaven to know or discover what will be the issue of these terros and threatenings of all sides. V.–, pp. 97-104.

The Manuscripts of the Earl Cowper, preserved at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire

1624, Oct. 1. John Coke to the Lord Brooke. Out of Germany a bruit flieth which I hope is not true that Tilly hath either taken or besieged Basle and that the Emperor hasteneth the Diet for a ratification of the

Electorate and a final exclusion of the person of the King of Bohemia. V. 12, p. 172.

1633, May 16. Copy of accounts passed by Sir J. Coke, of Sir Robert Anstruther, Ambassador Extraordinary in Germany, etc. Allowance for blacks for him and his family to condole the deaths of the Kings of Sweden and Bohemia. £200. V. 12, p. 9, app. 2.

1641, July 12. London. Ed. Sidenham to Sir John Coke. From Bohemia they write the 22nd of June 1641 that the 19th there was a battle fought betwixt the Swedes and the Imperialists, wherein the Imperialists lost four or five thousand and the Swedes 500 men. This was fought at Walstadt in Bohemia. V. 12, p. 287, app. 3.

The Manuscripts of George Wingfield Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, Co. Dorset

1611, July 10. Bruxcelles. W. Trumbull to Sir Digbye. The Emperor and his brother Mathias are now in treaty for a reconciliation; but what appearance is there of an agreement, when ye younger will have all, and leave the other nothing. Eight arbitrators are chosen to accomodate their quarrells whereof De Balthazar de Cunega, is ye Firste on ye Emperour's parte, although in ye deposing of him from ye crowne of Bohemia, hee did wholly runne course with K. Mathias. V. 10, p. 523, app. 1.

1611, Aug. 10. Venice. Sir Dudley Carleton to Sir J. Digbye. The new King of Bohemia hathe lately written his letters to this State and changed his language from Latin (wherein he was ever wont to write) into Highe-Duche. V. 10, p. 527.

Feb. 8. Venice. Sir D. Carleton to Sir J. Digbye. This State apprehending ye King of Hungarie as a Knowen ill-willer of theirs, runne on in projecting his certaine election, and, ut est timor ingeniousus interpres, thei frome out of general prognostiques a conclusion unto themselves wh thei most feare. His being allready possessed of Hungarie & Bohemia, thei doubte will drawe on by a necessary consequence the thirde Crowne. . . . V. 10, p. 561.

1617, July 29. Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State, to the Earl of Buckingham. . . . I have thought yt necessary to acquaynt your Lordship with an advertissment I lately receaved . . . from hys Agent Mr. Cottington, at Madrid that . . . of a propownded marriage between the sonne of Ferdinando of Gratz lately elected Kyng of Bohemia and the Infanta Donna Maria daughter of the King of Spayne. V. 10, p. 102.

1617, Aug. 15. The same to the same. May yt please your Lordship. The resident of Venice lately hath been with me advertising that from that Duc he had charge to declare to Hys Majesty thease three poynts.

That the treaty between the new Kyng of Bohemia and that Commonwealthe was resumed and upon the poynt to be concluded, etc. V. 10, p. 103.

The Manuscripts of the Earl of Westmorland, at Apethorpe, Northamptonshire

1619, Sept. 24. Heidelberg. The Elector Palatine to Sir E. Herbert. Bohemia has become the scene of the most bloody and horrible tragedies that have ever been heard of among Christians. The Roman Catholic Princes

and Electors have collected a great number of soldiers. Foreigners, mostly in the pay of Spain, have been allowed to pass through the Empire into Bohemia contrary to Imperial Constitutions. The Princes and States united with me have armed in self-defence, considering the trouble that might arise after the disbandement of the troops in Bohemia. . . . You will have heard that the States of Bohemia have unanimously elected me, although I had not in any way inspired to that crown. V. 10, p. 381.

1619, Dec. 24. The Hague. Viscount Doncaster to Sir E. Herbert . . . Ferdinand would give me no answer because the Spanish Ambassador, Count d'Ogniate, was not there. . . . Finding no disposition to peace in either part, I pretended the necessity of making a journey to the Spa for my health. Here I received the news that the Prince Palatine was chosen King of Bohemia. I was afterwards told to return to Frankfort to congratulate the Emperor on his election, and to protest that our King had neither hand nor Knowledge of this action of the Bohemians. . . . V.–, p.

1621, Oct. 6. Copy of a letter written by a dutiful servant "Nobody" sent from Bruxelles to his worthy master "Nemo." On Bohemian affairs, & Lord Digby's embassy to the Emperor. V. 10, p. 20, app. 4.

The Lord Digbie's propositions to his Cesarean Matie, for the restoration of the Count Palatine & on Bohemian affairs. V. 10, p. 22, app. 4.

1621, Nov. 12. The King's letter to the Emperour as to the Count Palatine & on Bohemia affairs. V. 10, p. 22, app. 4.

1622, June 2. A copy of a letter sent from Mannheim on Bohemian affairs. V. 10, p. 23.

The Manuscripts of the Family of Gawdy, formerly of Norfolk

1631, Nov. 8. Sir Edmond Moundeford to Framlingham Gawdy. The King of Sweden is stept to the side of the Upper Palatinate; the King of Bohemia is going to him. 24,000 men by our King and the States are parlied of for him. V. 10, p. 136, app. 2.

1661-2, Feb. 13. T(homas) L(any) to Anne de Grey. The Queen of Bohemia died last night. V. 10, p. 195.

The Manuscripts of Hon. Frederick Lindley Wood

1639, Aug. 27. London. Philip Burlamachi to Sir Arthur Ingram. The Swedes armees are in Bohemia keeping the Imperialist within Prague perplexed with plague and famine; there may everi day some notable incontre follow; a niew suply is come to the Swedes from Sweden and Liffland which gives them courage to march towards Slesia. V. 8, p. 52.

The Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Trickings of the arms of the Emperors, Kings and nobility of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, etc. fo. 34.

A relation of the defeat of the King of Bohemia's army and of the subsequent misfortunes of himself and his Queen. fo. 80.

Ad Serenissimam Regiam Majestatem Magnæ Britanniæ Joh. Amos Comenius. Supplex vox Afflictorum pro

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Masaryk and His Work

A patriot desires but one reward: that he should live to see his labors bear fruit. On January 12, 1917, thousands of Czechs in the United States found time in the midst of their joyous celebration of the dawn of Bohemia's independence to remember the grand old man of Bohemia, Thomas Garigue Masaryk. He it was who put the ancient kingdom of Bohemia once more upon the map of Europe. On the day when the Allies' answer to President Wilson was published, he surely was happy, for he had proof that his titanic labors, his tremendous personal and family sacrifices were not made in vain. Bohemia's right to independence was clearly recognized by the Allies and the liberation of the country from foreign domination was made one of the conditions of peace.

For centuries no one in Bohemia did more than dream of independence. This Slav country had been subject to the Hapsburgs for so many generations and so thoroughly was it repressed that even the boldest spirits among its leaders regretfully put aside all thoughts of absolute freedom as visionary and aimed merely at securing for the lands of the Bohemian crown the widest possible autonomy within the confines of the Austrian Empire. On several occasions during the long reign of Francis Joseph the Czechs came near to the realization of these moderate ambitions, but always the emperor drew back unable to give up his ambition to be the German ruler of German or Germanized subjects.

Of late years the struggle of the Czechs for a certain amount of liberty at home and for the right to participate in the government of the Empire was growing more and more hopeless. The general European situation was undergoing a change greatly to the disadvantage of Bohemia. The Hapsburg realm was losing its standing as a great power, due mainly to the constant internal dissensions and language disputes, while the truly national states of Europe were growing in population, wealth and military power. Above all Germany, excelling in industrial and military preparedness, aggressive and domineering, was looking for new worlds to conquer. America was out of the question, for the United States was guarding jealously against the invasion of the two western continents through its Monroe doctrine. Germany's African colonies were unsuitable for colonization by white men and constituted merely a financial burden. Only Asia offered an undeveloped field — the ramshackle Turkish Empire — and to that land of promise the road from Germany led through the dual empire and the Balkan states. Prague was the first stage on the Berlin-Bagdad highway, and the Czech people were the first obstacle to German expansion. It was a part of Germany's plan to reduce Austria to complete subserviency by the exaltation of its German minority and a more thorough repression of the Slav and Latin races, with the assistance of the Magyars.

There were not lacking statemen in Bohemia who saw whither things were tending. Two of them stand out above the other Czech patriots: Dr. Charles Kramar and Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. Kramar, the leader of the Young Czech party, for years representative of the middle class of Bohemia, yielded to no one in his devotion to the race from which he sprang or in the sincerity of his intentions to serve the Czech people to the best of his great ability. But being a wealthy manufacturer, a "practical" man, intent upon gaining results in the Vienna parliament, he failed to draw the only conclusion necessitated by the changed European situation which he so well understood. He realized that Germany was "peacefully penetrating" the Danube monarchy, that the very existence of the Czech nation was imperiled; on the floor of the parliament and in the Austrian delegation

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Christo ex Bohemia, Moravia, Polonia, et Hungaria. fo. 190b.

A proposition made by the Estates of Bohemia, in theire Assembly at Prague, upon the election of a Kinge, the 16th of August 1619, being the birthday of the Prince Elector Pallatine. fo. 198.

Chronograms respecting the King of Bohemia. fo. 202.

Copy of the King of Bohemia's answer to a letter of King James I., thanking him for the education of his eldest son at his Court, etc. Hague, 20-30 Decem. 1623. fo. 335.

The Manuscripts of Sir Hervey Juckes Lloyd Bruce, preserved at Clifton Hall, Nottingham

1619. A Proposition made by the States of Bohemia in theyr Assembly at Prague uppon the Election of a Kinge the 16th of August, beinge the birthday of the Prince Elector Palatine. "Albeit the nomination of a Kinge of Bohemia requires a mature councell and deliberacion, which ought to precede the nomination, it is an affayre notwithstandinge of the lesse difficultye then the iejectinge (sic) of a king which gave a beginninge to this and stands in neede both of a good justification and of a great power, where (as) the nomination hath of those aydes but follows of itselfe after the rejection.

Now therefore, since the iejection (sic) as the things importinge us is already done, the nomination wilbe much the more easily provided that in the choyse we stand not presisely upon such a perfection as the world cannot yeild us. It behoves us also to set apart all perticuler passions and to have regard only to those

reasons that are fundamentall, for there are requisite points so necessary to be considered in the election of a Kinge that (it) is not for a good patriot to give his councell for receivinge of one in whome those points required is not found, but one may with very good assurance conclude for him in whome they doe dayly more meete than in any other man.

As in the first place in such a subject it is necessary that there be none of those thinges to be feard; for if Kinge Ferdinand was rejected, that is to say, he ought not eyther to prosecute or advance in the respect of religion nor exceede in the dependance of his owne counsaylors or of strangers, but to joine himselfe with the States he ought not to be opiniative nor given to doe thinges of his owne head, but to accomadate the customes of his house and his to the ordinances and liberties of thys crowne.

In the second place it is required that he affect the States' reputation.

Thirdly, that in time both of peace and warr he governe his Kingdome by his owne presence worthyly and profitably.

Fourthly, that confederates receive no cause of feare from eyther of danger or damage. Since then there are few that are inferred into the treaty of eleccion, that is to say, the Kinge of Denmarke, the Elector Palatine, the Elector of Saxoni, the Duke of Savoy, and the Prince of Transilvania, yt will therefore be to purpose to consider that, although every one of these princes in his owne perticuler deserveth prayse and commendation, nevertheless there is amongst them a certaine diversity which everyone by himselfe may prudently waigh. And forasmuch as it is not permitted us to judge liberally of

great princes in this place, it shall suffice without offence of any breifely to deduce the reasons for which the Elector Palatine ought to be esteemed very capable of the crowne of Bohemia, and fitt to mainteyne the present estate of the kingdome, for although his highnesse be not above 23 yeeres of age, he is a prince of great judgement bred up from his cradle in goodnesse and vertue, one that hath persons of quality about him as well of the feild as for the state who are used to curteisy, and himselfe of very plentifull hopes, and besides at this age he will better accomodate himselfe to the customes of the kingdome then if he were more increased in yeares; and God bestows not wisdome alwayes according to the age of a man, but to him that calls to God for it in His feare.

He is a prince moderate, virtuos and resolute in his actions, quick and sharpe in his discourse, true, courteous towards all men, very well languaged, holds a very fayre court of earls, barrons and gentlemen, loves and cherishes the nobility, imployes in his service even men of meane condition when he finds meritt in them for it. He letts no worthy service passe him without his acknowledgement, he governs his subjects and country (in part the frontives of this kingdome) with prudence, gives estimation to men of honor, holds a well ordered councell, frequents the councell table in his owne person, takes an exact heed of the opinions and propositions of his councellors, gives good cause of havinge his judgement approv'd and commended of thinges of importance, inclines his understandinge willingely to other mens information, loves the common good and therein takes paines with zeale and without feare, beares compassion to the afflicted, shewes himselfe laborious and resolved,

is beloved of his subjects, beares himselfe peaceably with his neighbors of what religion soever they be, and winnes respect of those different beliefs for his owne religion. He is well affected, yet those who are of another fayth in his countries doe not find themselves disquieted in their consciences nor in their exercise of their religion, so as every man may live freely under him, videlicet, his conversation be honest and vertous. There is none can abuse or accuse him of precipitation or opinatives (sic), a thing worthy remarkeable (sic).

He is in correspondence with those of the house of Palatine and Bavoirs and, notwithstandinge so, that cause forsakes nothinge of those rightes nor of the duties belonginge to the generall estate of the country, and howsoever that this prince be but younge and shewes himselfe courteous and sweet towards his people, for all that there is no lightnesse, dissollutions (sic) nor voluptuousnesse seene in him nor any disorder nor excesse in his diett nor any avarice and digality (sic) or any other thinge whatsoever unbecominge or contrary to the reputation of a prince. For the assistance the crowne of Bohemia may expect from him, it may be understoode of any man that not only he is not in debt, and that of his revenue he can lay some things upp, but that also the Kinge of Great Brittaine is his father-in-law, the Kinge of Denmark is his neere kinsman, and likewise the Elector of Brandenbourh, the Prince of Orenge his uncle, the Duke of Bullion his ally, the States of the United Provinces his confederates, and ancient alliances with France, the Kinge of Sweden and the Hanse Townes his friends, and for his correspondents the Duke of Savoi, Venice and Switzerland. He is a good credit with all the Princes Electors and other princes and

Estates of the Empire, more perticulerly with those of the Union he hath confederacies, the Prince of Transsilvania and High Hungary doe beare affection to him, Saxonie and Bavoir are in good termes with him, Mentz and the neighbouring countries looke uppon him with honor and respect, insomuch as the crowne of Bohemia by this only meanes may procure the amity of all those which we doe now labour for with so much paine and travell, and by the same meanes may be conserved and fortified against our enimies, which cannot of any other nominated in the election be eyther expected or hoped for. And since it is a certainty that this prince would not accept of the election for Ambition sake, but only for the common good, we may therefore promise ourselves that he will alwayes continue in the good affection he hath already shewed to this crowne by the profitable counsell and assistances which as well as his owne person as other wayes according to the occasions he hath made to appeare, where (as) there are some others that for for theyr perticuler conservations have greatly prejudiced not only the estates of the kingdome of Bohemia but the countries also and provinces confederats.

Thirdly, the sayd confederated provinces are to consider whoe are already in good understandinge with this prince, that they cannot have the like confidence in others who are to much tyed in the respect of the house of Austria to succour the sayd provinces in theyr neede, and in such a case the confederations would bring them prejudice rather than benefitt, a point of great waight touchinge this crowne as may be seene by experience.

Since then that all these qualities required doe meete in the person of the Prince Elector, and that in those of the others treated in the election (the Prince of

Transilvania excepted, who hath his eye upon another marke) there are many imperfections to be found, as may easily be shewed, it is therefore a matter to no purpose longer to defer the election, and so much the rather because the crowne of Bohemia with the countries confederate will now after the rejection be more disquieted than ever; and remayning without a head we shall find none whoe will duly undertake our protection or defence. V. 7, p. 269.

1619. The joyfull receivinge, triumphant entronce and stately formall coronation of Fredericke, the Prince Elector Palatine, and the Lady Elizabeth, Princesse Electoresse, King and Queen of Bohemia, on Munday and Thursday the 25th and 28th day of October ould stile, 1619.

It is knowne unto all men for what weightie reasons the States of the kingdome of Bohemia and of the incorporated countries have with one joynte consent excluded Kinge Ferdinand from the kingedome, and have in his place, with an especially mutuall agreement, chosen and named for theire kinge the right highe and mightie Prince Fredricke by the grace of God Erle Palatine of the Rhyne, Duke of both the Bavaries, Prince Elector and Vicar of the Romane Empire, whome after a lawfull callinge they have crowned on the 4th and 7th dayes of November, newe stile, that is, the 25th and 28th of October, ould stile, 1619.

Uppon the 21-31 of October, 1619, afternoone, came his Majestie with the Queene his wife, the younger prince theire eldest sonne, his Lord brother Duke Lodowicke, the Duke of Wertemberge, the 2 Princes of Anhalt, together with his whole retinue, consistinge of five companies of curast horsemen, 500 harquebus horse-

men, and 3 auncients of footemen of 300 a peece, with many coatches and a very greate number of wagons laden with the carriages towards Prague, and beinge come within 2 or 3 Englishe miles there of into a faire pleasant place be a parke called the Starre, where the Lords, the States of the kingdome of Bohemia and of the incorporated countryes of Moravia, Silesia and both of Lusatiæs, with the magistrates and chiefe men of the 3 citties of Prague, attended his Majesties cominge, accompanied with about a 1000 horse, very statelie and well appointed; there the(y) alighted and received him out of his coatche with greate state, honor and reverence, unto whome the Baron of Tallenberge, Lord Greate Chamberlaine, made a speech in the Bohemian tongue, which the Barron of Ruppa interpreted in Dutche; his Majestie gave thereunto so good an answere as that the States much rejoyced thereat, which done, they came one after another, kneeled downe and kissed his Majesties hand. In like respect every way was the Queene received, save that they kneeled not unto her.

Then his Majestie mounted on horsebacke, but yett stayed a whyle, till the lords and gentry were also mounted and that theire Coronell Kinski had orderly marshall'd them, whose discipline his Majestie well liked. Then the(y) marched on conductinge his Majestie towerds Prague; when he came into the cittie, the citizens of the 3 citties of Prague stoode in armes, very bravely appointed, as well on horsebacke as on foote on both sides of the street and open places, makeinge a lane or courte or guarde frome the entringe in of the cittie unto the castle; theire Majesties rid alonge, and that in this manner.

They of the little cittie were one cornett of horse with

6 trumpetts and one kettledrumme, they of the newe cittie one cornett of horse with 6 trumpetts and one kettledrumme, they of the ould cittie one cornett of horse with 6 trumpetts and one kettledrumme, as also another companie of 200 horse voluntary well-willers, and 7 companies of foote, all citizens, exceedingly well mounted and furnished.

And when his Majestie came nere unto the newe forte and bullwarke before the castle, whereon stood a companie on foote with a displayed ancient, there were standinge 400 boures or husband and laboringe countrymen representinge the communalty and 4th state or parte of the land, all armed accordinge to the ould and auncient custome and manner of their country, videlicet, they had an ould weatherbeaten ancient wherein was painted the name Ziseha (sic),[1] theire auncient captaine or generall and deliverer, with a challice, and the hoste or signe of a wafer, eache theire armes of the ould fashion, a hevy brestplate, a massie headepeece to assault and scale with all, wooden clubes set with iron spikes, iron flayles of threshalle, crosbowes, great iron sheildes, with 2-handed swords, and stood in battaile array as Lizeha (sic) had in his time appointed them. When his Majestie came unto them he stayed a while and was by theire captaine entertained and welcommed with a Lattine ovation, who did greatlie congratulate his Majesties comeinge, and havinge concluded, the multitude began to cry out, Vivat, vivat Rex Fredericus! and so ran together to route on a heape one amongst another, makinge such a greate noyse with theire armes as that his Majestie tooke greate pleasure thereat and could not forbeare laughter. Before his Majestie there marched

[1] John Žižka, the Hussite.

400 horsemen under theire Coronell Kinsby (sic), representinge the knightehood and gentry of the land, who had 8 silver trumpetts and 4 other trumpetts with 8 cettledrummes; theire cornett was of blew damaske whereon were the Prince Elector Palatine's armes richly imbrodered; the Lords Derectors and States of the land followed after bravelie mounted; after them rid the Duke of Mansterberge (sic) of Silesia, haveinge on his right hand the Duke of Wertemberge and on the left hand the younge Prince of Anhalt. Then rid his Majestie's Lord brother Lodowicke with ould Prince Dhinstion (Christian) of Anhalt, after whome imediatelie followed his kinglie Majestie on a blacke greate horse covered with a blacke footeclothe all over imbrodered with silver. Then followed the Queene ridinge in a exceeding rich coatch, like the whereof had never beene seene afore in Prague, and by her sate the younge Prince her sonne; after her Majestie came 2 other coatches wherein were the wives and daughters of divers princes and earles, after which followed sundry other coatches with many gentlewoemen, maides of honor and others, and after these came lastly the Prince Electors owne coronell and harquebus horsemen and footemen in good order, the horsemen well mounted, all statelie deckt with brave attire, faire liveries and gallant scarfes of blewe, the King's colours.

This ridinge through the cittie lasted 3 houres longe, and was beheld of many thousands of people to theire greate* admiracion; his Majestie tooke therein greate pleasure and did oftentimes put off his hatt, and with a chearefull countenance bowe himselfe towerds the people, as did also the Queene both chearefully and with greate majestie. When they were come within the castle

court there the(y) sawe a man sittinge above uppon the churche with an auncient in his hand and waveing it over his heade, and then another man sittinge uppon the rounde ball on the steeple toppe, who played a longe time uppon a kettledrumme.

In the castle court theire Majesties alighted nere unto the longe hall and went towerds the greene chamber, where there stoode a great number of Bohemian laydes and gentlewoemen of good rancke richly attired, who received her Majestie with greate reverence, and so attended on her into her lodgings. All things were accomplished with such state, honor, and good successe as the like was never yett done unto any Romane Emperor; all which shall shortlie be cutt in brasse, and made publicke unto the viewe of the worlde.

Here followeth the King's coronacion.

All the highe officers of the kingdome as of nobilitie the Lord Chiefe Burgrave Lord Bhonstowe, Barron of Bercha, the Lord Highe Steward of the Lands, Lord Wilham Lobkowth or Belkowth Barron, Lord de (sic) High Chamberlaine Lord John Barron of Tallonberge, the Lord Chiefe Justice of the land, Lord Wentzeslawe, William Barron of Ruppa, the Lord Highe Chancellour Lord Paul Barron of Ritschan, the Lord Chiefe Justice of the Feodaries, Lord Peter Barron of Schambergke, the Lord Chiefe Burgrave of Charlestone, Lord Joachim, Andrew Erle of Sclicke, Knights of the gentry, the Chiefe Secretary of the land, Caspar Caepler, Undertreasurer Procopius Dirarssetche, Underburgrave of Charlestone Bohnslaire of Micholowth, and the Burgrave of the knightlie province, or tract of Grotzer, Henry Ottoe of Losse and many others, beinge summoned and come the 22th of Octob. ould stile, 2 (sic) Novemb.

newe stile, to give their attendance, and doe their service at the coronacion, the same was done on Munday the 4th of Novemb. newe stile, that is the 25 of October. ould stile in the manner as followeth.

First after the lords, the States, had attended his Majestie into the castle churche and brought him into St. Wentzeslawes chappell, there they putt uppon his Majestie the regall robe, which was a longe white sattine or damaske gowne all over imbroidered with goulde; before went 40 preists, singeinge men and querresters in white surplices, then behinde them 7 other more principall preists in blewishe or violett cloakes with rich taffitie hatts of the same collor; after them followed the officers of the kingedome carryinge the jewells and ensignes belongeing to the coronation, as namely, the hereditary Archbutler of the kingedome of Bohemia with a gilded silver tunne, the hereditarie Archcupberer with a silver potte, and 2 others followinge them, bearinge 2 gilded bowles; the(n) followed the Lord High Steward of the land with the scepter, the Lord Chiefe Justice of the kingedome with the regall ball, the Archburkgrave with the crowne, bearinge it in bothe his hands; after went the Heralde of the kingedome Bohemia in his coate of armes with a white staffe in his hand, then the hereditarie Lord High Marshall of the crowne of Bohemia with the regall electorall sworde in a red velvett sheathe, after whome immediatelie followed his Majestie bareheaded, havinge on the right hand the Lord Administrator of the Bohemian Protestant Colledge and on his left side another Bohemian preacher (who afterwards made the sermon), both of them attyred in blacke velvett gownes. These 2 brought his Majestie unto the alter, where they kneeled downe with him and prayed

a while, and then goeinge backe from the alter, they sett his Majestie in a faire chaire of hayre-colored vellvett, who returneinge to the alter, the Lord Administrator began to act and reade aloude certaine statutes of Lattine, which done, the trumpetts sounded a greate noise; after was begun to be sunge in Lattine Veni Sancte Spiritus, and thereuppon in the Bohemian tongue God the Father dwell us by was also sunge, a collect reade, and the preacher putt on his white surplice, went up into the pulpitt to preach in the Bohemian speech. After he had propounded the matter he was to treate of, and prayed, he stayed there till the people had sunge the 20th Psalme also in the Bohemian language; then he went on with his sermon, and yet in the meanewhile, betweene the partes thereof, were 3 severall times Bohemian hymnes sunge; the sermon beinge ended the foresaid Lord Administrator went againe to the alter and did there in Lattine singe the Letany, which done, the trumpetts and musicke made a marveilous sweete melodie, which done, a chapter out of the Apostle Paule to Timothy was reade before the altar, and 2 Bohemian himnes sunge; this ended, the Lord Administrator, with the preacher, the Lord Chief Burgrave, the Lord High Steward and Lord Greate Chamberlaine of the land, attended his Majestie to the alter, where they all kneeled downe and prayed againe. Then they stoode up and, haveinge spoken unto his Majestie concerninge the accustomed oathe he was to take, the Lord Chiefe Burgrave spake thrice alone unto the people to this effect: "Seeing we are nowe aboute to crowne his Majestie, it is thought meete againe to admonishe you joyntlie to tell us freelie, whether it be your wills that we shall proceede on for-

wards and crowne his Majestie?" Whereupon the people with a full and jointe consent cryed out amaine and said everie time, "We will." Then the Lord Cheife Burgrave held a booke unto his Majestie, whereon his Majestie haveing laide his 2 fingers, the Lord Cheife Burgrave reade the accustomed oathe unto him in the Bohemian tongue, which his Majestie performed unto the Lords the States repeatinge every word of it after the Lord Chief Burgrave. Then his Majestie kneeled downe before the altar, where the Lord Administrator stoode before him, holdinge on the booke a gilded box, wherein was oyle, of which he tooke a little with one finger and anointed therewith his Majestie's foreheade, strekeinge it in forme of a crosse. This beinge done, the Lord High Marshall delivered the sword into the hands of the Lord Administrator, who took it and presentlie gave it to his Majestie, sayinge these wordes: Per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Amen.

After this he delivered unto him, first the scepter, then the regall ball, put a red velvett cap upon his heade, and the lord Administrator takeinge up the crowne in his hands, whereon the Lord Chiefe Burgrave, the Lord Highe Steward of the land, the Lord Great Chamberlaine of the land, and the other preist or minister tooke holde, and so joyntly sett the crowne uppon his Majesties head in the name of the Holy and Blessed Indivisible Trinitie, and then (he) was by them all lifted up, attended to his chaire and sett therein with the crowne upon his heade and the ball and scepter in his hands. Now when all this was done the Lord Cheife Burgrave said unto the Lords the States: "My Lords, seeinge our gracious Kinge is already crowned, so are we nowe

accordinge unto our custome to sweare allegeance unto him and to the crowne and acknowledge him for our gracious Kinge and lord." Hereupon the Lord Cheife Burgrave kissed the regall ball, his Majestie's right hand, touched the crowne with his 2 fingers, bowed himself before his Majestie, and so went aside, giveinge way. About an 100 persons did all the like. After this did the Lord Administratour with a loude voyce singe Te Deum laudamus. This followed the whole musicke, cornetts, saggebutts, trumpetts, kettledrummes; the bells in all three citties of Prague did ringe, 28 peeces of great ordinance made readie for the purpose were discharged, and the citizens and souldiers of the cittie, beinge 13 companies of foote and sundry cornetts of horse, discharged all theire ouer (sic).

After that his Majestie had (sittinge in his coronation chaire) knighted 5 lords and 3 gentlemen, he rose and went thence attended with all the lords others to the records of the land, where also accordinge to auncient use and custome he sware to preserve and mainetaine them and subscribed unto all he was to subscribe unto. Where as his Majestie went and returned there were divers sorts of coynes of gould and silver throwne amongst the people, one of which had on the one side this inscription, God and theire (sic) cuntryes have given unto me this crowne, and on the other side were five hands houldinge on a crowne, signifying the kingedome of Bohemia and the 4 incorporated cuntries. All alonge the streetes, and within the castle whereupon his Majestie rid and went to the records of the land, there was broade clothe spreade on the ground, which at his

comeing backe was all given for larges and made prizd unto the people. At his comeinge backe into the castle dinner was made ready, where was one table of state prepared, whereat his Majestie sate in his regall robes with the crowne on his heade, and the Queene with him. There were other tables besides furnished as whereat sate the above said greate officers and the rest of the Lords the States, and the(n) 14 other free tables for strangers: within the castle court there were goodlie fountaines made, which untill night ran plentifullie with wine red and white free for all to take of that would. About the midst of dinner his Majestie, the crowne to be taken off, stoode up and dranke into the health of all the 3 states and Bohemia, and caused it to be drunke round aboute hall. In the interim betweene his Majestie's coronacion and the Queene's, his Majestie first confirmed all the officers and governours of the kingedome in theire offices and governmentes, commanndinge justice and government to goe on in the ordinarie due course as was meete and requisite. Then next perceivinge that the stewes and brothelhouses were there still in use and tollerated, and had theire house within the bulwarke round aboute the cittie, and withall a world of poore and needy people as well of able bodyes as aged, sicke and impotent, lyinge and standinge in the streets to the great dishonor of God and of religion, his Majestie both put downe the stewes presentlie and commannded an hospitall and house of correccion to be forthwith builded; that so theis aged, sicke and impotent might be sufficientlie relived and mainetained and the idle bodie to be put into gives and forced to worke

and labour for theire liveinge, that so both the cittie and the state might be eased and clensed of all such, as is his owne cuntry.

The Queene's coronacion was on Thursday the 28th of October ould stile in all respects like the Kinge's saye that the sermon was in High Dutche and no coynes cast about thereat. V. 7, p. 23.

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